

Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1955

VOL. XIII, No. 34, PAGES 1005-1020

IKE SUPPORT

**GOP Backing Slips, But Still
Tops Democratic Average**

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

INDIVIDUAL SCORES

**LOBBY SPENDING
TOPS \$2 MILLION**

REVIEW OF BUDGET

CONTENTS

NEWS FEATURES

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Eisenhower Support | 1005 |
| How President Fared | 1005 |
| Regional, Party Breakdowns | 1005 |
| Roll-Call Votes | 1007 |
| Representatives' Scores | 1010 |
| Senators' Scores | 1012 |
| Budget Review | 1013 |

PRESSURES ON CONGRESS

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Segregation | 1014 |
| Lobbyist Registrations | 1014 |
| Pressure Points | 1014 |
| First-Half Lobby Spending | 1015 |
| Top Five Spenders | 1016 |
| 26 Topped \$30,000 | 1016 |

POLITICAL NOTES

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Mississippi Election | 1017 |
| Farm Prices | 1017 |
| Political Briefs | 1017 |
| State Roundup | 1017 |

AROUND THE CAPITOL

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Flood Relief | 1018 |
| Hoover Commission Report | 1018 |
| Executive Briefs | 1018 |
| Nominations | 1018 |

COMMITTEE ROUNDUP

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Committee Calendar | 1020 |
| <u>Action</u> | 1019 |
| Dixon-Yates | 1019 |
| Statistical Programs | 1019 |
| TV and Delinquency | 1019 |
| <u>Hearings</u> | 1019 |
| Indian Affairs | 1019 |
| Veterans Affairs | 1019 |
| Antitrust Probe | 1019 |

CQ FEATURES

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Congressional Quiz | ii |
| Capitol Quotes | iii |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| THE WEEK IN CONGRESS | iv |
|----------------------------|----|

COPYRIGHT 1955 BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference On Congress

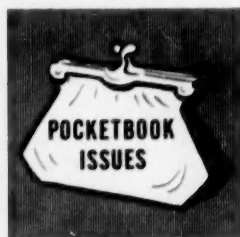
1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060



Congressional Quiz

1. Q--What do Congressmen think the major issues will be in the 1956 campaign?

A--The overwhelming majority of Congressmen who answered a Congressional Quarterly poll said pocketbook issues would dominate the 1956 election. Sixty-nine percent of the 286 Senators and Representatives who responded ranked taxes and government economy number one among 50 potential campaign issues. Tied for second place were farm price supports and prosperity and employment.



2. Q--How much money did Congress provide for fiscal 1956?

A--A Congressional Quarterly tabulation showed that during the session adjourned Aug. 3 Congress appropriated \$52,199,015,915 for fiscal 1956. Lawmakers also voted \$925,805,300 in supplemental funds to pay unforeseen federal bills for fiscal 1955, which ended last June 30. The President had asked for \$54,219,606,036 for fiscal 1956, \$981,176,193 in fiscal 1955 supplemental funds.

3. Q--How much of Uncle Sam's fiscal 1956 money will be spent for defense purposes?

A--The Defense Department alone got more money than all other federal agencies put together -- \$33,076,785,026 out of total fiscal 1956 appropriations of \$52,199,015,915. A Congressional

Quarterly tabulation showed that the Department also won authority to use another \$740 million in left-over funds for military construction. Additional funds for the Atomic Energy Commission and the foreign aid program brought the nation's defense bill to \$36,614,253,776.

4. Q--How many women have served in the Cabinet?

A--Two. The first was Frances Perkins, who served from 1933 to 1945 as President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor. The second was Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who resigned Aug. 1 after serving for almost 28 months as President Eisenhower's Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mrs. Hobby, an "Eisenhower Democrat" from Texas, was the first HEW Secretary. She was replaced by Marion B. Folsom, a New York Republican who had been serving as Under Secretary of Treasury.

5. Q--Has anybody figured up how long Congress met in 1955?

A--Yes, the Congressional Record annually releases such a computation. In 1955, the Record said the Senate met on 105 days for 559 hours, 41 minutes. The House met on 112 days for 471 hours, 19 minutes. Senatorial proceedings filled 6,251 pages of the Record in 1955, House activities 5,079 pages -- not counting additional material placed in the Record's appendix, still to be finished.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 993ff.; (2) 996ff.; (3) 996ff.; (4) 843, 878; (5) 1003.

Copyright 1955, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



IKE SUPPORT

President's Backing in Congress Dropped in 1955;

Democratic Average Climbed, Still Trailed GOP

Congress supported President Eisenhower less enthusiastically during 1955 than during 1953-54. But Members of both parties still voted in agreement with the President's position more often than they opposed him on roll calls providing clear-cut tests of support for his program and leadership.

Republicans backed Mr. Eisenhower more consistently than Democrats, but their Eisenhower-Support scores dipped below the 1953-54 level. Democrats, meanwhile, raised their scores, narrowing the gap between the two parties. On foreign policy roll calls, Democrats outscored Republicans. Votes on domestic affairs brought out Democratic opposition.

The President won 75 percent of the 1955 roll-call tests, compared to 83 percent in 1953-54. He was most successful in 1955 votes on foreign policy, a field in which he won 95 percent of the tests.

How President Fared

Outcome of the 93 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1955, and the 198 of the 83rd Congress, 1953-54:

| | 1955 | 1953-54 |
|--|------|---------|
| President's victories | | |
| Senate | 44 | 103 |
| House | 26 | 61 |
| President's defeats | | |
| Senate | 8 | 23 |
| House | 15 | 11 |
| Victories in which Democrats supplied winning margin | | |
| Senate | 39 | 87 |
| House | 26 | 34 |
| Victories in which GOP votes were adequate | | |
| Senate | 5 | 16 |
| House | 0 | 27 |

Eisenhower-issue votes on which % of Democratic support was greater

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Senate | 14 | 22 |
| House | 25 | 14 |

Eisenhower-issue votes on which % of GOP support was greater

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Senate | 30 | 98 |
| House | 15 | 55 |

Eisenhower-issue votes on which more than 50% of voting Democrats supported President

| | | |
|--------|----|----|
| Senate | 37 | 61 |
| House | 28 | 44 |

Eisenhower-issue votes on which more than 50% of voting Republicans supported President

| | | |
|--------|----|-----|
| Senate | 49 | 109 |
| House | 27 | 63 |

The President's victories and defeats in foreign and domestic categories, 1955:

| | Foreign | Domestic |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| Victories | | |
| Senate | 29 | 15 |
| House | 11 | 15 |
| Defeats | | |
| Senate | 1 | 7 |
| House | 1 | 14 |

Breakdowns

BY PARTY

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Eisenhower Support and Opposition for 1955 and for 1953-54:

| | Republican | | Democrat | |
|---------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 1955 | 1953-54 | 1955 | 1953-54 |
| SUPPORT | | | | |
| Both chambers | 63% | 72% | 54% | 45% |
| Senate | 72 | 72 | 56 | 41 |
| House | 60 | 72 | 53 | 46 |
| OPPOSITION | | | | |
| Both chambers | 25 | 18 | 36 | 40 |
| Senate | 13 | 17 | 30 | 43 |
| House | 29 | 18 | 38 | 39 |

Republican and Democratic scores on Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy, 1955:

| | Republican | Democrat |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| SUPPORT | | |
| Both chambers | 59% | 70% |
| Senate | 75 | 71 |
| House | 50 | 69 |
| OPPOSITION | | |
| Both chambers | 26 | 19 |
| Senate | 9 | 14 |
| House | 36 | 21 |

Thirty of the 52 Senate votes, and 12 of the 41 House roll calls, concerned foreign policy.

Republican and Democratic scores on Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of domestic affairs, 1955:

| | Republican | Democrat |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| SUPPORT | | |
| Both chambers | 64% | 45% |
| Senate | 68 | 36 |
| House | 64 | 47 |
| OPPOSITION | | |
| Both chambers | 25 | 46 |
| Senate | 19 | 52 |
| House | 26 | 45 |

Twenty-two of the 52 Senate votes, and 29 of the 41 House roll calls, concerned domestic affairs.

BY REGIONS

Regional Support scores on the 52 Senate and 41 House Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1955:

| | East | West | South | Midwest |
|---------------|------|------|-------|---------|
| REPUBLICANS | | | | |
| Both chambers | 65% | 66% | 62% | 59% |
| Senate | 80 | 74 | -- | 65 |
| House | 61 | 63 | 62 | 57 |
| DEMOCRATS | | | | |
| Both chambers | 52 | 57 | 53 | 58 |
| Senate | 49 | 56 | 58 | 60 |
| House | 52 | 58 | 51 | 57 |

Regional Support scores on the 30 Senate and 12 House foreign policy roll calls (included in over-all Support figures above):

| | East | West | South | Midwest |
|---------------|------|------|-------|---------|
| REPUBLICANS | | | | |
| Both chambers | 65% | 63% | 53% | 53% |
| Senate | 86 | 73 | -- | 67 |
| House | 52 | 55 | 53 | 45 |
| DEMOCRATS | | | | |
| Both chambers | 65 | 71 | 68 | 81 |
| Senate | 66 | 68 | 72 | 81 |
| House | 65 | 76 | 65 | 80 |

Regional Support scores on the 22 Senate and 29 House domestic roll calls (included in over-all Support figures):

Interim Scores

Eisenhower-Support scores have shifted since CQ's last tabulation, which covered 1955 through June 26. To check these interim scores, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 833ff. For details on Eisenhower Support during 1953-54, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 48ff.

| | East | West | South | Midwest |
|---------------|------|------|-------|---------|
| REPUBLICANS | | | | |
| Both chambers | 65% | 68% | 67% | 62% |
| Senate | 70 | 74 | -- | 63 |
| House | 65 | 67 | 67 | 61 |
| DEMOCRATS | | | | |
| Both chambers | 45 | 47 | 44 | 46 |
| Senate | 27 | 39 | 39 | 31 |
| House | 47 | 51 | 45 | 48 |

For states comprising each region, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 52.

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Support -- those who voted "with" the President most consistently -- on the 52 Senate and 41 House roll calls of 1955:

SENATE

| Republican | | Democrat | |
|---------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Knowland (Calif.) | 94% | Holland (Fla.) | 83% |
| Millikin (Colo.) | 94 | Barkley (Ky.) | 71 |
| Payne (Maine) | 92 | Hayden (Ariz.) | 71 |
| Saltonstall (Mass.) | 90 | Symington (Mo.) | 71 |

HOUSE

| Republican | | Democrat | |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Holmes (Wash.) | 93% | Thornberry (Texas) | 73% |
| Ford (Mich.) | 88 | Zablocki (Wis.) | 73 |
| Derounian (N.Y.) | 85 | (10 tied at 71%) | |
| Arends (Ill.) | 83 | | |
| Byrnes (Wis.) | 83 | | |
| Cramer (Fla.) | 83 | | |

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most consistently -- on the 52 Senate and 41 House roll calls of 1955:

SENATE

| Republican | | Democrat | |
|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Langer (N.D.) | 63% | Johnston (S.C.) | 52% |
| Young (N.D.) | 37 | Long (La.) | 40 |
| Welker (Idaho) | 33 | Morse (Ore.) | 40 |
| Dworshak (Idaho) | 27 | Gore (Tenn.) | 38 |
| Jenner (Ind.) | 27 | Russell (Ga.) | 38 |

HOUSE

| Republican | | Democrat | |
|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| Burdick (N.D.) | 63% | Dorn (S.C.) | 73% |
| Andersen (Minn.) | 59 | Alexander (N.C.) | 66 |
| O'Konski (Wis.) | 59 | Ashmore (S.C.) | 66 |
| Gross (Iowa) | 56 | Flynt (Ga.) | 66 |
| | | Jones (N.C.) | 63 |

Dispersion

Distribution of Congressmen's 1955 Eisenhower-Support scores among 10 brackets of the percentage scale:

| | SENATE | | HOUSE | |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Republican | Democrat | Republican | Democrat |
| % | | | | |
| 90-99 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 80-89 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 70-79 | 12 | 3 | 40 | 12 |
| 60-69 | 12 | 19 | 51 | 67 |
| 50-59 | 4 | 16 | 53 | 68 |
| 40-49 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 51 |
| 30-39 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 26 |
| 20-29 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 10-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0-9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

No one scored 100 percent.

ABSENCES

Since a Member's Support score is a percentage based on the total number of Eisenhower-Issue roll calls, a failure to vote lowers his scores as much as a vote against the President's

position. For example, if there were 10 Eisenhower-issue roll calls, a Member who voted "with" the President four times and did not vote six times would have a Support score of 40 percent and an Opposition score of 0. A Member who voted "with" Mr. Eisenhower four times and "against" him six times also would have a 40 percent Support score, but his Opposition score would be 60 percent. (Since only "yea" and "nay" votes are counted, pairs and announced stands lower Support scores as much as failures to vote and votes "against" the President.)

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including absence on official business and illness. Among those absent during 1955 because of their own illness or illness or deaths in their families: Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), and Reps. John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Iris F. Blitch (D Ga.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Benjamin F. James (R Pa.), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), Otto Krueger (R N.D.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), R. Walter Riehman (R N.Y.), and Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), Vera Buchanan (D Pa.).

ROLL-CALL VOTES ON EISENHOWER ISSUES

Listed below are the 93 roll-call votes of 1955 which tested Congressional support for President Eisenhower's program and leadership and formed the basis for Eisenhower-Support scores. The test votes are grouped according to outcome. Within each group, the roll calls are listed chronologically by Congressional Quarterly roll-call (RC) number. Page references are to CQ Weekly Report vote charts, which present votes of each Member and party breakdowns.

For list of 1954 Eisenhower-Issue roll calls, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 54ff.

SENATE

Eisenhower Victories -- 44

- Democrats Supplied Margin of Victory 39 Times.

RC 2. Formosa (H J Res 159). Authorize President to protect Formosa and related positions. Amendment to ban use of U.S. armed forces on China mainland or in defense of islands within 12 miles of mainland. Rejected, 3-83, Jan. 28. P. 122.

RC 4. Formosa (H J Res 159). Amendment to eliminate Presidential authority to act for security of related positions. Rejected, 13-74, Jan. 28. P. 122.

RC 5. Formosa (H J Res 159). Passed, 85-3, Jan. 28. P. 122.

RC 6. Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (Exec K, 1954). Ratified, 82-1, Feb. 1. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 122.

RC 9. China Mutual Defense Treaty (Exec A, 1955). Ratified, 64-6, Feb. 9. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 150.

RC 11. Congressional Salaries (S 462). Raise salaries of Congressmen and federal judges. Amendment to postpone effect of salary raises until after federal budget was balanced. Rejected, 15-71, Feb. 23. P. 200.

RC 12. Congressional Salaries (HR 3828). Passed, 62-24, Feb. 23. P. 200.

RC 13. Income Tax Convention With Japan (Exec D, 1954). Ratified, 72-0, Feb. 25. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 225.

RC 14. Estate Tax Convention With Japan (Exec E, 1954). Ratified, 71-0, Feb. 25. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 225.

RC 15. Estate Tax Convention With Belgium (Exec G, 1954). Ratified, 74-0, Feb. 25. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 225.

RC 17. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Extend corporation and excise tax rates 12 months; allow \$20 individual income tax credit for each exemption. Amendment to extend corporation and excise tax rates 27 months, to allow \$20 tax cut for heads of households, to allow \$10 tax cut for dependents, and to repeal certain tax relief granted in 1954. Rejected, 44-50, March 15. P. 281.

RC 18. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Amendment to delete \$20 tax credit. Agreed to, 61-32, March 15. P. 281.

RC 19. Nomination of John Marshall Harlan to Supreme Court. Confirmed, 71-11, March 16. P. 281.

RC 27. German Treaties (Execs L, M, 1954). End occupation of West Germany and provide for its accession to North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Ratified, 76-2, April 1. P. 363.

RC 28. Telecommunications Agreement (Exec R, 1953). Ratified, 74-1, April 1. P. 363.

RC 29. Colorado River Storage Project (S 500). Amendment to eliminate authorization for Echo Park Dam, a unit of project. Rejected, 30-52, April 20. P. 453.

RC 30. Colorado River Storage Project (S 500). Passed, 58-23, April 20. P. 453.

RC 33. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Amendment to permit either house of Congress to reject tariff agreements. Rejected, 13-73, May 4. P. 518.

RC 35. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Passed, 75-13, May 4. P. 518.

RC 42. Postal Pay (S 2061). Raise pay of postal workers an average 8 percent. Passed (after President's veto of 8.59 percent raise had been sustained), 78-0, June 1. P. 653.

RC 43. Fisheries (Exec B, 1955). Convention with Canada. Ratified, 79-0, June 1. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 653.

RC 46. Mutual Security (S 2090). Authorize funds for foreign aid. Amendment to cut authorizations for direct forces support from \$1 billion to \$500 million. Rejected, 27-56, June 2. P. 653.

RC 47. Mutual Security (S 2090). Motion to recommit with instructions to split aid authorizations between State and Defense Departments. Rejected, 16-62, June 2. P. 653.

RC 48. Mutual Security (S 2090). Amendment to cut authorization by \$318 million. Rejected, 27-53, June 2. P. 656.

RC 50. Mutual Security (S 2090). Amendment to eliminate \$200 million economic fund for Asia. Rejected, 17-63, June 2. P. 656.

RC 52. Mutual Security (S 2090). Passed 59-18, June 2. P. 656.

RC 54. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid, including authorization for construction of 135,000 public housing units annually until reaching total of 810,000 units. Passed, 60-25, June 7. P. 690.

RC 57. Austrian Treaty (Exec G, 1955). Provide for Austrian independence. Ratified, 63-3, June 17. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 758.

RC 61. Communist Satellites (S Res 116). Demand that Big Four nations agree to discuss disposition of Communist-controlled nations during meeting of heads of state. Rejected, 4-77, June 22. P. 758.

RC 64. D.C. Home Rule (S 669). Provide for elected local government and non-voting House delegate for District of Columbia. Passed, 59-15, June 29. P. 796.

HOUSE

Eisenhower Victories -- 26

• Democrats Supplied Margin of Victory 26 Times. (GOP votes were never adequate without Democratic support.)

RC 66. Communist Satellites (S Res 127). Proclaim Senate's hope that Communist-dominated peoples would win right of self-determination. Adopted, 89-0, July 14. P. 864.

RC 68. Military Reserves (HR 7000). Strengthen reserve forces. Amendment to bar military service in nations exercising criminal jurisdiction over U.S. armed forces personnel. Rejected, 14-70, July 14. P. 864.

RC 71. Mutual Security (HR 7224). Appropriate funds for foreign aid. Amendment to increase military assistance funds by \$420 million. Agreed to, 50-38, July 22. P. 929.

RC 75. Mutual Security (HR 7224). Amendment to increase funds for Asian economic development by \$50 million. Agreed to, 46-38, July 22. P. 929.

RC 77. Friendship-Commerce-Navigation Treaty With West Germany (Exec E, 1955). Ratified, 83-0, July 27. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 934.

RC 81. Mutual Understanding Treaty With Panama (Exec F, 1955). Ratified, 72-14, July 29. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 967.

RC 82. Tax Conventions With Netherlands and Italy (Execs I, 1954, and C, D, and I, 1955). Ratified, 86-0, July 29. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 967.

RC 83. Nomination of John A. Hall as director of locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission. Confirmed, 43-41, July 29. P. 967.

RC 87. Nomination of Harold C. Patterson to Securities and Exchange Commission. Confirmed, 49-29, Aug. 2. P. 970.

GOP Votes Adequate Without Democratic Support Five Times.

RC 3. Formosa (H J Res 159). Authorize President to protect Formosa and related positions. Amendment to provide for defense of Formosa and the Pescadores through measures consistent with international law and the United Nations Charter. Rejected, 11-75, Jan. 28. P. 122.

RC 10. Congressional Salaries (S 462). Raise salaries of Congressmen and federal judges. Amendment to confine raises to judges. Rejected, 3-80, Feb. 23. P. 200.

RC 32. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Amendment to repeal "peril point" provisions. Rejected, 9-82, May 4. P. 518.

RC 39. Postal Pay (S 1). Raise pay of postal workers an average 8.59 percent. Passage over President's veto. Rejected (veto sustained), 54-39, May 24. (Two-thirds majority needed to override veto.) P. 617.

RC 69. Military Reserves (HR 7000). Strengthen reserve forces. Passed, 80-1, July 14. P. 864.

Eisenhower Defeats -- 8

RC 25. Postal Pay (S 1). Raise pay of postal workers 10 percent. Motion to table (kill) amendment to limit raise to an average 7.5 percent and to provide for reclassification. Amendment tabled, 52-41, March 25. P. 339.

RC 26. Postal Pay (S 1). Passed, 72-21, March 25. P. 339.

RC 31. Agriculture Appropriation (HR 5239). Amendment to reduce funds for soil and water conservation. Rejected, 5-76, April 26. P. 486.

RC 36. Postal Pay (S 1). Conference report, providing an average 8.59 percent raise. Adopted, 66-11, May 11. P. 550.

RC 40. Highways (S 1048). Authorize five-year program of federal aid to highways, financed by appropriations. Amendment to substitute 10-year program financed by bonds. Rejected, 31-60, May 25. P. 617.

RC 53. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid, including authorization for construction of 135,000 public housing units annually until reaching total of 810,000 units. Amendment to reduce public housing authorization to 35,000 a year for two years. Rejected, 38-44, June 7. P. 690.

RC 58. Defense Appropriation (HR 6042). Amendment to increase funds for Marine Corps to prevent scheduled reduction of manpower by 22,000. Agreed to, 40-39, June 20. P. 758.

RC 63. AEC Construction (HR 6795). Authorize funds for construction and acquisition of facilities by Atomic Energy Commission. Amendment to add \$21 million for atomic-powered merchant ship. Rejected, 41-42, June 28. P. 796.

RC 2. Formosa (H J Res 159). Authorize President to protect Formosa and related positions. Passed, 410-3, Jan. 25. P. 104.

RC 3. Veterans' Education Benefits (HR 587). Allow continued accrual of benefits. Passed 366-0, Jan. 27. P. 104.

RC 4. Military Draft Extension (HR 3005). Passed 394-4, Feb. 8. P. 148.

RC 5. Congressional Salaries (HR 3828). Raise salaries of Congressmen and federal judges. Passed, 283-118, Feb. 16. P. 172.

RC 7. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Amendment to rule (H Res 142) to permit amendments to Administration bill. Rejected, 191-193, Feb. 17. P. 172.

RC 8. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Closed rule (H Res 142), banning amendments. Adopted, 193-192, Feb. 17. P. 172.

RC 9. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Motion to recommit with instructions to insert provision to require President to comply with Tariff Commission recommendations. Rejected, 199-206, Feb. 18. P. 198.

RC 10. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Passed, 295-110. Feb. 18. P. 198.

RC 13. Congressional Salaries (HR 3828). Conference report adopted, 223-113, March 1. P. 226.

RC 14. Military Pay Raise (HR 2607). Passed, 399-1, March 10. P. 254.

RC 15. Second Supplemental Appropriation (HR 4903). Amendment to restore \$4 million for UN technical assistance. Agreed to, 174-107, March 18. P. 310.

RC 20. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Extend corporation and excise tax rates 12 months. Conference report adopted, 387-8, March 30. P. 340.

RC 25. Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 4393). Passed, 373-3, April 21. P. 454.

RC 41. Postal Pay (S 2061). Raise pay of postal workers an average 8 percent. Passed (after President's veto of 8.59 percent raise had been sustained), 409-1, June 7. (Two-thirds majority needed for passage under suspension of rules.) P. 688.

RC 42. Inter-American Highway (HR 5923). Authorize survey and construction in three years. Passed, 353-13, June 8. P. 688.

RC 43. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Conference report adopted, 347-54, June 14. P. 720.

RC 48. Travel Expenses (HR 6295). Raise maximum per diem travel allowances for federal employees. Passed, 320-41, June 20. (Two-thirds majority needed for passage under suspension of rules.) P. 756.

RC 50. Customs Simplification (HR 6040). Motion to recommit bill with instructions to delete section which would revise import valuation standards. Rejected, 143-232, June 22. P. 756.

RC 52. Debt (HR 6992). Extend for one year increase in federal debt ceiling from \$275 billion to \$281 billion. Passed, 267-56, June 27. P. 794.

RC 54. Military and Medical Draft Extension (HR 3005). Extend military draft law (as passed earlier by House) and doctors' draft law (as added by Senate). Motion to recommit (kill) conference report. Rejected, 171-221, June 28. P. 794.

RC 55. Military and Medical Draft Extension (HR 3005). Conference report adopted, 389-5, June 28. P. 794.

RC 57. Mutual Security (S 2090). Authorize funds for foreign aid. Passed, 273-128, June 30. P. 794.

RC 59. Mutual Security (S 2090). Conference report adopted, 262-120, July 7. P. 824.

RC 65. Military Reserves (HR 7000). Strengthen reserve forces. Conference report adopted, 315-78, July 25. P. 930.

RC 73. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid. Passed (as amended to eliminate authorizations for public housing and certain restrictive provisions of existing law), 396-3, July 29. P. 968.

RC 76. Housing (S 2126). Conference report (including authorization for construction of 45,000 public housing units in one year,

and eliminating certain restrictive provisions) adopted, 187-168, Aug. 2. P. 968.

Eisenhower Defeats -- 15

RC 6. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Motion to close debate on closed rule (H Res 142). Rejected, 178-207, Feb. 17. P. 172.

RC 11. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Extend corporation and excise tax rates 12 months; allow \$20 individual income tax credit for each exemption. Motion to recommit with instructions to delete \$20 tax credit. Rejected, 205-210, Feb. 25. P. 226.

RC 16. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Raise pay of postal workers an average 7.5 percent and provide for reclassification. Rejected, 120-302, March 21. (Two-thirds majority needed for passage under suspension of rules.) P. 310.

RC 22. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Amendment to raise pay an average 8.2 percent. Agreed to, 224-189, April 20. P. 454.

RC 23. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Motion to recommit (kill) bill. Rejected, 125-287, April 20. P. 454.

RC 24. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Passed, 324-85, April 20. P. 454.

RC 27. Farm Price Supports (HR 12). Restore rigid supports at 90 percent of parity for five basic commodities. Motion to recommit (kill) bill. Rejected, 199-212, May 5. P. 516.

RC 28. Farm Price Supports (HR 12). Passed, 206-201, May 5. P. 516.

RC 29. Postal Pay (S 1). Conference report to raise pay of postal workers an average 8.59 percent. Motion to return bill to conference with instructions to limit raise to an average 7.6 percent. Rejected, 118-275, May 9. P. 548.

RC 30. Postal Pay (S 1). Conference report adopted, 328-66, May 9. P. 548.

RC 31. Statehood (HR 2535). Admit Alaska and Hawaii to statehood. Closed rule (H Res 223) to ban amendments, including amendments to permit separate action on each territory. Adopted, 323-66, May 9. P. 548.

RC 58. Water Diversion (HR 3210). Authorize increased diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. (Similar bill was pocket-vetted by President in 1954.) Motion to recommit (kill) bill. Rejected, 74-316, July 6. P. 824.

RC 67. Highways (HR 7474). Authorize 12-year highway construction program, with increased fuel and highway use taxes to pay part of federal share of cost. Motion to recommit with instructions to substitute program financed by bonds. Rejected, 193-221, July 27. P. 930.

RC 68. Highways (HR 7474). Bill rejected, 123-292, July 27. P. 930.

RC 72. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid, including authorization for construction of 35,000 public housing units a year for two years and continuing certain restrictive provisions. Amendment to eliminate all public housing authorizations and certain restrictive provisions. Agreed to, 217-188, July 29. P. 968.

GROUND RULES

• **Eisenhower Issues** -- CQ checked all roll-call votes. The record showed that 52 of the 87 Senate roll calls and 41 of the 76 House votes were clear-cut tests of President Eisenhower's program and leadership. In the 83rd Congress, 126 Senate and 72 House roll calls were Eisenhower-issue votes. In each case, it was clear from his public statements whether he would have voted "yea" or "nay" if he had been Congressman Eisenhower.

• **Scores** -- Support scores for 1955 are based on the 52 Senate and 41 House Eisenhower-issue roll calls. A Member's score is the percentage of Eisenhower-issue roll calls on which he voted in agreement with the President's position. Pairs and other announced stands are not credited.

Of the 52 Senate roll calls, 30 concerned foreign policy; of the 41 House roll calls, 12 concerned foreign policy. By pulling foreign policy roll calls out of the total and analyzing them separately, CQ attempted to determine which major division of the President's program -- domestic or foreign -- won more support.

Republican Analysis

Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee Aug. 13 released his own study of Eisenhower Support in the Senate. He calculated a 94 percent score for Republicans, 70 percent for Democrats.

Bridges based his study on 87 Senate roll calls, compared to 52 in CQ's analysis. He included roll calls on a number of issues which were excluded by CQ because there was no evidence that President Eisenhower personally had taken a clear-cut public stand. Bridges omitted one roll call included by CQ.

The Senate ratified several treaties en bloc. Since only one roll call was taken, CQ counted the vote only once. Bridges counted a separate roll call for each treaty. He also counted votes on a series of treaties transmitted by Harry S. Truman.

Bridges calculated that a majority of Republicans who voted supported the President on 82 of the 87 Senate roll calls. Since 82 is 94 percent of 87, he credited the GOP with a score of 94 percent. On the same basis, he found that a majority of voting Senate Democrats backed the President on 61 of the 87 votes -- or 70 percent. Bridges calculated no scores for individuals.

CQ found that a majority of voting Republicans supported the President on 49 of 52 Senate roll calls, and on 27 of 41 in the House. A majority of voting Democrats supported the President on 37 of the 52 Senate roll calls, and on 28 of 41 in the House.

The fact that a Member has a 50-percent Support score does not necessarily mean that he opposed the President on the remaining 50 percent of Eisenhower-issue roll calls. His Opposition score shows how often he voted against the President's position. Support and Opposition scores total 100 percent only if the Member voted on all Eisenhower-issue roll calls.

• **What Analysis Shows** -- A Member's Support and Opposition scores are only one indication of his stand as "pro" or "anti" Eisenhower. Many other factors enter into a final judgment. He may support or oppose the President on non-roll-call votes, which cannot be scored. And he may exert great influence in committee, caucus, and cloak room.

Another factor is the absence of editorial weighting. All roll-call votes -- major and minor -- on which the President's position is known are counted. And several roll calls may be taken on a single issue. CQ decided that any attempt to eliminate or weight roll calls would be subjective and arbitrary. Roll calls are taken on very few really insignificant issues. And elimination of preliminary votes on a bill would be misleading. Often, the crux of an issue is decided in a vote on an amendment, while the vote for passage is virtually automatic. For example, some Congressmen voted for amendments to restrict the reciprocal trade program, but then voted to pass the bill.

Most of these factors balance out, so that Support and Opposition scores are valid indicators. While a difference of a few points between the scores of two Members may be inconsequential, big gaps usually will help classify them as "pro" or "anti" Eisenhower.

CQ implies no judgment on whether or not a high Eisenhower-Support score is "good." Some Congressmen are proud of supporting the President, and some are proud of their opposition, depending on whether or not they approve of his policies.

• **Democratic "Rescues"** -- Since the Democrats are in the majority in both Senate and House, the President needs at least some of their votes to win on any roll call -- if all Members are present and voting. In this sense, he owes his victories to Democratic support; they supplied the winning margin. This holds true even if 90 percent of the Democrats voted against him; the other 10 percent made his victory possible.

On some roll calls, absences place the Republicans temporarily in the majority.

For detailed definitions and ground rules, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 56-59.

How Representatives Have Supported . . .

1. **Support Score, 1955.** Percentage of 41 Eisenhower-issue roll calls — both foreign and domestic — on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with President Eisenhower's position.

2. **Support Score, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of 12 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 12 roll calls were included in the total of 41.)

3. **Support Score, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 29 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 29 roll calls were included in the total of 41.)

4. **Support Score, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 72 Eisenhower-issue roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1953-54 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|
| ALABAMA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Andrews D | 34 | 25 | 38 | 46 | 61 | 5 Patterson R | 54 | 33 | 62 | 79 | 41 | 8 Denton D | 54 | 75 | 45 | — | 44 | 12 McCormack D | 71 | 100 | 59 | 53 | 29 |
| 1 Boykin D | 37 | 58 | 28 | 47 | 32 | AL Sadiak R | 54 | 50 | 55 | 81 | 29 | 2 Halleck R | 78 | 83 | 76 | 92 | 10 | 9 Nicholson R | 54 | 25 | 66 | 72 | 46 |
| 7 Elliott D | 56 | 67 | 52 | 65 | 41 | 2 Seely-Brown R | 59 | 42 | 66 | 83 | 37 | 6 Harden R | 78 | 83 | 76 | 90 | 25 | 11 O'Neill D | 71 | 92 | 62 | 57 | 27 |
| 2 Grant D | 41 | 42 | 41 | 46 | 54 | DELAWARE | | | | | | 10 Harvey R | 78 | 67 | 83 | 69 | 22 | 3 Philbin D | 49 | 33 | 55 | 43 | 46 |
| 9 Huddleston D | 56 | 75 | 48 | — | 41 | AL McDowell D | 51 | 83 | 38 | — | 32 | 1 Madden D | 61 | 100 | 45 | 51 | 37 | 5 Rogers R | 56 | 33 | 66 | 86 | 44 |
| 8 Jones D | 61 | 92 | 48 | 47 | 37 | FLORIDA | | | | | | 9 Wilson R | 73 | 83 | 69 | 67 | 22 | 13 Wigglesworth R | 80 | 92 | 76 | 69 | 20 |
| 5 Rains D | 54 | 67 | 48 | 56 | 46 | 2 Bennett D | 66 | 100 | 52 | 57 | 34 | IOWA | | | | | | MICHIGAN | | | | | |
| 4 Roberts D | 49 | 67 | 41 | 39 | 27 | 1 Cramer R | 83 | 100 | 76 | — | 12 | 5 Cunningham R | 78 | 92 | 72 | 82 | 22 | 12 Bennett R | 41 | 8 | 55 | 57 | 51 |
| 6 Seiden D | 41 | 58 | 34 | 50 | 56 | 4 Fawcett D | 66 | 83 | 59 | — | 24 | 6 Dolliver R | 66 | 83 | 59 | 47 | 27 | 8 Bentley R | 61 | 25 | 76 | 65 | 17 |
| ARIZONA | | | | | | 7 Haley D | 49 | 58 | 45 | 58 | 46 | 3 Gross R | 41 | 17 | 52 | 43 | 56 | 10 Cederberg R | 59 | 25 | 72 | 78 | 37 |
| 1 Rhodes R | 71 | 75 | 69 | 82 | 24 | 5 Herlong D | 51 | 75 | 41 | 50 | 29 | 8 Hooven R | 51 | 50 | 52 | 67 | 34 | 18 Dondoro R | 63 | 58 | 68 | 65 | 22 |
| 2 Udall D | 63 | 100 | 48 | — | 29 | 8 Matthews D | 63 | 100 | 48 | 58 | 37 | 7 Jensen R | 44 | 25 | 52 | 63 | 49 | 5 Ford R | 88 | 92 | 86 | 92 | 12 |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | | 6 Rogers D | 51 | 83 | 38 | — | 46 | 4 LeCompte R | 76 | 100 | 66 | 83 | 24 | 6 Hayworth D | 61 | 92 | 48 | — | 29 |
| 1 Gathings D | 54 | 92 | 38 | 61 | 37 | 3 Sikes D | 51 | 67 | 45 | 42 | 39 | 1 Schwengel R | 68 | 92 | 59 | — | 22 | 4 Hoffman R | 39 | 0 | 55 | 44 | 51 |
| 4 Harris D | 63 | 92 | 52 | 29 | 32 | GEORGIA | | | | | | 2 Talle R | 51 | 33 | 59 | 76 | 32 | 3 Johansen R | 51 | 17 | 66 | — | 46 |
| 5 Hays D | 56 | 67 | 52 | 66 | 22 | 8 Blitch D | 34 | 42 | 31 | — | 49 | KANSAS | | | | | | 11 Knox R | 39 | 8 | 52 | 74 | 44 |
| 2 Mills D | 66 | 83 | 59 | 44 | 34 | 10 Brown D | 59 | 83 | 48 | 56 | 41 | 1 Avery R | 68 | 92 | 59 | — | 17 | 2 Meader R | 63 | 58 | 66 | 75 | 15 |
| 6 Norrell D | 46 | 67 | 38 | 42 | 46 | 5 Davis D | 37 | 42 | 34 | 42 | 59 | 3 George R | 54 | 33 | 62 | 79 | 27 | 9 Thompson R | 49 | 17 | 62 | 68 | 46 |
| 3 Trimble D | 71 | 100 | 59 | 57 | 29 | 4 Flynt D | 32 | 17 | 38 | — | 66 | 5 Hope R | 66 | 75 | 62 | 78 | 22 | 7 Weicott R | 68 | 42 | 79 | 67 | 12 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | | 3 Forester D | 44 | 50 | 41 | 51 | 56 | 6 Rees R | 59 | 42 | 66 | 78 | 39 | Detroit-Wayne County | | | | | |
| 7 Allen R | 73 | 92 | 66 | 87 | 15 | 9 Landrum D | 41 | 33 | 45 | 35 | 59 | 2 Scrivner R | 56 | 25 | 69 | 69 | 34 | 13 Diggs D | 49 | 67 | 41 | — | 29 |
| 6 Baldwin R | 68 | 83 | 62 | — | 32 | 7 Lanham D | 54 | 50 | 55 | 44 | 46 | 6 Smith R | 39 | 8 | 52 | 49 | 54 | 15 Dingell D | 24 | 50 | 14 | 15 | 27 |
| 2 Engle D | 63 | 67 | 62 | 60 | 34 | 2 Pilcher D | 51 | 50 | 52 | 40 | 41 | KENTUCKY | | | | | | 17 Griffiths D | 54 | 75 | 45 | — | 34 |
| 10 Gubser R | 69 | 50 | 69 | 83 | 10 | 1 Preston D | 61 | 92 | 48 | 42 | 37 | 4 Chelf D | 63 | 92 | 52 | 46 | 37 | 16 Lesinski D | 68 | 100 | 55 | 53 | 27 |
| 14 Hagen D | 71 | 100 | 59 | 65 | 27 | 6 Vinson D | 71 | 100 | 59 | 46 | 29 | 1 Gregory D | 63 | 92 | 52 | 49 | 24 | 1 Machrowicz D | 63 | 83 | 55 | 37 | 24 |
| 11 Johnson R | 71 | 58 | 76 | 79 | 12 | IDAHO | | | | | | 2 Watcher D | 54 | 75 | 45 | 68 | 46 | 14 Rabaut D | 66 | 92 | 55 | 53 | 29 |
| 4 Mailhard R | 66 | 67 | 66 | 74 | 15 | 2 Budge R | 51 | 17 | 66 | 71 | 32 | 7 Perkins D | 37 | 42 | 34 | 42 | 46 | MINNESOTA | | | | | |
| 8 Miller D | 61 | 75 | 55 | 40 | 32 | 1 Pfost D | 54 | 67 | 48 | 63 | 41 | 3 Robison R | 61 | 83 | 52 | 82 | 32 | 7 Anderson R | 41 | 25 | 48 | 61 | 59 |
| 3 Moss D | 63 | 75 | 59 | 64 | 37 | ILLINOIS | | | | | | 8 Siler R | 49 | 0 | 69 | — | 34 | 1 Andresen R | 49 | 33 | 55 | 71 | 51 |
| 29 Phillips R | 63 | 75 | 79 | 66 | 29 | 16 Allen R | 80 | 100 | 72 | 82 | 17 | 5 Spence D | 54 | 58 | 52 | 47 | 29 | 8 Blatnik D | 61 | 100 | 45 | 47 | 29 |
| 1 Scudder R | 61 | 42 | 69 | 81 | 34 | 17 Arends R | 83 | 92 | 79 | 89 | 15 | 6 Watts D | 49 | 75 | 38 | 54 | 39 | 5 Judd R | 69 | 42 | 66 | 72 | 22 |
| 5 Shelley D | 29 | 42 | 24 | 53 | 24 | 19 Chipfield R | 44 | 42 | 45 | 69 | 17 | LOUISIANA | | | | | | 9 Knutson D | 49 | 92 | 31 | — | 34 |
| 27 Sheppard D | 54 | 83 | 41 | 40 | 27 | 21 Mack D | 51 | 67 | 45 | 50 | 34 | 2 Boggs D | 66 | 83 | 59 | 58 | 29 | 6 Marshall D | 59 | 100 | 41 | 57 | 41 |
| 12 Sisk D | 66 | 75 | 62 | — | 32 | 15 Mason R | 34 | 8 | 45 | 32 | 54 | 4 Brooks D | 54 | 75 | 45 | 32 | 39 | 4 McCarthy D | 61 | 67 | 59 | 54 | 29 |
| 13 Teague R | 80 | 75 | 83 | — | 20 | 24 Price D | 68 | 100 | 55 | 60 | 29 | 1 Hebert D | 51 | 42 | 55 | 36 | 29 | 2 O'Hara R | 51 | 25 | 62 | 50 | 46 |
| 28 Uitt R | 51 | 17 | 66 | 69 | 37 | 14 Reed R | 37 | 17 | 45 | 51 | 32 | 8 Long D | 59 | 75 | 52 | 40 | 41 | 3 Wier D | 41 | 67 | 31 | 44 | 51 |
| 30 Wilson R | 61 | 33 | 72 | 78 | 27 | 20 Simpson R | 56 | 67 | 52 | 69 | 37 | 6 Morrison D | 24 | 42 | 17 | 33 | 32 | MISSISSIPPI | | | | | |
| 9 Younger R | 80 | 100 | 72 | 86 | 15 | 22 Springer R | 68 | 100 | 55 | 87 | 32 | 5 Passman D | 46 | 75 | 34 | 43 | 39 | 1 Abernethy D | 44 | 50 | 41 | 32 | 54 |
| Los Angeles County | | | | | | 18 Velde R | 56 | 42 | 62 | 64 | 29 | 7 Thompson D | 44 | 58 | 38 | 25 | 39 | 6 Colmer D | 37 | 33 | 38 | 43 | 56 |
| 23 Doyle D | 51 | 67 | 45 | 57 | 29 | 23 Vursell R | 66 | 42 | 76 | 74 | 32 | 3 Willis D | 41 | 58 | 34 | 22 | 49 | 3 Smith D | 68 | 100 | 55 | 49 | 29 |
| 21 Hiestand R | 63 | 50 | 69 | 79 | 34 | Chicago-Cook County | | | | | | MAINE | | | | | | 2 Whitten D | 44 | 50 | 41 | 40 | 49 |
| 25 Hillings R | 56 | 42 | 62 | 71 | 5 | 7 Bowler D | 51 | 83 | 38 | 47 | 37 | 1 Hale R | 78 | 58 | 86 | 68 | 17 | 4 Williams D | 34 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 61 |
| 20 Hinshaw R | 68 | 83 | 62 | 75 | 20 | 12 Boyle D | 63 | 92 | 52 | — | 34 | 3 McIntire R | 54 | 17 | 69 | 63 | 41 | 5 Winstead D | 39 | 42 | 38 | 35 | 54 |
| 19 Holtfield D | 56 | 92 | 41 | 50 | 34 | 13 Church R | 56 | 67 | 52 | 75 | 44 | 2 Nelson R | 44 | 17 | 55 | 60 | 44 | MISSOURI | | | | | |
| 22 Holt D | 54 | 58 | 52 | 86 | 20 | 1 Dawson D | 32 | 33 | 31 | 36 | 24 | MARYLAND | | | | | | 5 Bolling D | 66 | 92 | 55 | 51 | 27 |
| 18 Hosmer R | 68 | 75 | 66 | 86 | 27 | 8 Gordon D | 63 | 92 | 52 | 29 | 29 | 2 Devereux R | 76 | 58 | 83 | 83 | 22 | 9 Cannon D | 61 | 100 | 45 | 51 | 34 |
| 16 Jackson R | 49 | 33 | 55 | 79 | 10 | 10 Hoffman R | 37 | 33 | 38 | 68 | 39 | 4 Fallon D | 63 | 92 | 52 | 51 | 20 | 8 Carnahan D | 51 | 58 | 48 | 54 | 37 |
| 17 King D | 66 | 92 | 55 | 67 | 32 | 5 Klaczynski D | 59 | 75 | 52 | 49 | 59 | 7 Friedel D | 61 | 92 | 48 | 56 | 34 | 4 Christopher D | 46 | 83 | 31 | — | 27 |
| 24 Lipscomb R | 66 | 58 | 69 | 79 | 34 | 4 McVey R | 41 | 25 | 48 | 58 | 51 | 3 Garmatz D | 44 | 50 | 41 | 56 | 37 | 2 Curtis R | 61 | 50 | 66 | 76 | 32 |
| 15 McDonough R | 54 | 58 | 55 | 83 | 41 | 3 Murray D | 71 | 100 | 59 | — | 29 | 6 Hyde R | 76 | 67 | 79 | 83 | 24 | 6 Hult D | 69 | 75 | 52 | — | 37 |
| 26 Roosevelt D | 54 | 83 | 41 | — | 41 | 6 O'Brien D | 68 | 92 | 59 | 56 | 29 | 5 Lanford D | 68 | 100 | 55 | — | 32 | 10 Jones D | 59 | 92 | 45 | 42 | 34 |
| COLORADO | | | | | | 2 O'Hara D | 63 | 100 | 48 | 60 | 37 | 1 Miller R | 78 | 83 | 76 | 78 | 17 | 1 Karsten D | 71 | 100 | 59 | 60 | 29 |
| 4 Aspinall D | 61 | 75 | 55 | 58 | 39 | 11 Sheehan R | 54 | 67 | 48 | 57 | 37 | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | | 11 Moulder D | 49 | 58 | 45 | 35 | 29 |
| 3 Chasoweth R | 61 | 50 | 66 | 81 | 39 | 9 Yates D | 61 | 67 | 59 | 57 | 27 | 6 Bates R | 78 | 75 | 79 | 82 | 22 | 7 Short R | 49 | 8 | 66 | 43 | 29 |
| 2 Hill R | 59 | 58 | 59 | 81 | 32 | INDIANA | | | | | | 2 Boland D | 56 | 58 | 55 | 64 | 39 | 3 Sullivan D | 63 | 92 | 52 | 56 | 37 |
| 1 Rogers D | 59 | 67 | 55 | 85 | 41 | 4 Adair R | 49 | 17 | 62 | 72 | 46 | 10 Curtis R | 78 | 83 | 76 | 87 | 20 | MONTANA | | | | | |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | | 5 Beamer R | 46 | 25 | 55 | 78 | 54 | 4 Donohue D | 46 | 25 | 55 | 51 | 41 | 2 Fjare R | 61 | 25 | 76 | — | 29 |
| 3 Cretella R | 63 | 42 | 72 | 81 | 32 | 7 Bray R | 49 | 17 | 62 | 71 | 49 | 1 Heslerton R | 66 | 75 | 62 | 85 | 7 | 1 Metcalf D | 56 | 67 | 52 | 54 | 61 |
| 1 Dodd D | 61 | 58 | 62 | 43 | 32 | 11 Brownson R | 73 | 75 | 72 | 81 | 20 | 7 Lane D | 46 | 33 | 52 | 57 | 49 | NEBRASKA | | | | | |
| 4 Morano R | 71 | 83 | 66 | 78 | 20 | 3 Crumpacker R | 68 | 75 | 66 | 79 | 27 | 8 Macdonald D | 56 | 58 | 55 | — | 37 | 2 Chase R | 63 | 58 | 66 | — | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 Martin R | 78 | 92 | 72 | — | 12 | 3 Harrison R | 63 | 67 | 62 | 72 | 29 |

... And Opposed President in 84th Congress

5. **Opposition Score, 1955.** Percentage of 41 Eisenhower-issue roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1955 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

Headnote

* Not eligible for all 72 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage scores are based on votes for which Representatives were eligible.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|
| 4 Miller R..... | 71 | 75 | 69 | 76 | 27 | 10 Kelly D..... | 61 | 92 | 48 | 39 | 24 | 10 Kelly D..... | 61 | 92 | 48 | 39 | 24 | 10 Kelly D..... | 61 | 92 | 48 | 39 | 24 |
| 1 Weaver R..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | — | 37 | 9 Keogh D..... | 59 | 83 | 48 | 33 | 29 | 9 Keogh D..... | 59 | 83 | 48 | 33 | 29 | 9 Keogh D..... | 59 | 83 | 48 | 33 | 29 |
| NEVADA | | | | | | 19 Klein D..... | 54 | 83 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 19 Klein D..... | 54 | 83 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 19 Klein D..... | 54 | 83 | 41 | 39 | 34 |
| AL Young R..... | 49 | 42 | 52 | 86 | 22 | 4 Latham R..... | 63 | 50 | 69 | 72 | 29 | 4 Latham R..... | 63 | 50 | 69 | 72 | 29 | 4 Latham R..... | 63 | 50 | 69 | 72 | 29 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | | 13 Muller D..... | 61 | 92 | 48 | 42 | 37 | 13 Muller D..... | 61 | 92 | 48 | 42 | 37 | 13 Muller D..... | 61 | 92 | 48 | 42 | 37 |
| 2 Bass R..... | 78 | 92 | 72 | — | 17 | 16 Powell D..... | 41 | 67 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 16 Powell D..... | 41 | 67 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 16 Powell D..... | 41 | 67 | 31 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 Merrow R..... | 59 | 67 | 55 | 79 | 34 | 15 Ray R..... | 71 | 83 | 66 | 86 | 29 | 15 Ray R..... | 71 | 83 | 66 | 86 | 29 | 15 Ray R..... | 71 | 83 | 66 | 86 | 29 |
| NEW JERSEY | | | | | | 14 Rooney D..... | 66 | 92 | 55 | 46 | 29 | 14 Rooney D..... | 66 | 92 | 55 | 46 | 29 | 14 Rooney D..... | 66 | 92 | 55 | 46 | 29 |
| 11 Addonizio D..... | 68 | 100 | 55 | 63 | 29 | 21 Zelenko D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | — | 29 | 21 Zelenko D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | — | 29 | 21 Zelenko D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | — | 29 |
| 3 Auchincloss R..... | 58 | 75 | 66 | 90 | 32 | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | |
| 8 Canfield R..... | 27 | 17 | 31 | 78 | 17 | 9 Alexander D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 42 | 66 | 9 Alexander D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 42 | 66 | 9 Alexander D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 42 | 66 |
| 5 Frelinghuysen R..... | 78 | 89 | 76 | 89 | 10 | 3 Barden D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 29 | 54 | 3 Barden D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 29 | 54 | 3 Barden D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 29 | 54 |
| 2 Hand R..... | 44 | 8 | 59 | 61 | 39 | 1 Bonner D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 29 | 39 | 1 Bonner D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 29 | 39 | 1 Bonner D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 29 | 39 |
| 12 Kean R..... | 78 | 67 | 79 | 85 | 10 | 7 Carlyle D..... | 34 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 54 | 7 Carlyle D..... | 34 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 54 | 7 Carlyle D..... | 34 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 54 |
| 9 Osmer R..... | 54 | 50 | 55 | 79 | 37 | 5 Chatham D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 29 | 20 | 5 Chatham D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 29 | 20 | 5 Chatham D..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 29 | 20 |
| 10 Rodino D..... | 68 | 100 | 55 | 64 | 29 | 4 Cooley D..... | 54 | 75 | 45 | 46 | 22 | 4 Cooley D..... | 54 | 75 | 45 | 46 | 22 | 4 Cooley D..... | 54 | 75 | 45 | 46 | 22 |
| 13 Sieminski D..... | 49 | 50 | 48 | 56 | 34 | 8 Deane D..... | 68 | 100 | 55 | 50 | 32 | 8 Deane D..... | 68 | 100 | 55 | 50 | 32 | 8 Deane D..... | 68 | 100 | 55 | 50 | 32 |
| 4 Thompson D..... | 66 | 92 | 55 | — | 27 | 6 Durham D..... | 49 | 58 | 45 | 43 | 39 | 6 Durham D..... | 49 | 58 | 45 | 43 | 39 | 6 Durham D..... | 49 | 58 | 45 | 43 | 39 |
| 14 Tumulty D..... | 59 | 58 | 59 | — | 39 | 7 Fountain D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 43 | 39 | 7 Fountain D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 43 | 39 | 7 Fountain D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 43 | 39 |
| 7 Widnall R..... | 59 | 50 | 62 | 90 | 34 | 10 Jonas R..... | 49 | 33 | 55 | 76 | 49 | 10 Jonas R..... | 49 | 33 | 55 | 76 | 49 | 10 Jonas R..... | 49 | 33 | 55 | 76 | 49 |
| 6 Williams D..... | 63 | 100 | 48 | 68 | 29 | 11 Jones D..... | 37 | 25 | 41 | 44 | 63 | 11 Jones D..... | 37 | 25 | 41 | 44 | 63 | 11 Jones D..... | 37 | 25 | 41 | 44 | 63 |
| 1 Wolverton R..... | 56 | 42 | 62 | 85 | 41 | 12 Shuford D..... | 34 | 33 | 34 | 40 | 54 | 12 Shuford D..... | 34 | 33 | 34 | 40 | 54 | 12 Shuford D..... | 34 | 33 | 34 | 40 | 54 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | |
| AL Dempsey D..... | 51 | 33 | 59 | 57 | 22 | AL Burdick R..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 54 | 63 | AL Burdick R..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 54 | 63 | AL Burdick R..... | 32 | 25 | 34 | 54 | 63 |
| AL Fernandez D..... | 63 | 75 | 59 | 57 | 34 | AL Krueger R..... | 41 | 58 | 34 | 60 | 27 | AL Krueger R..... | 41 | 58 | 34 | 60 | 27 | AL Krueger R..... | 41 | 58 | 34 | 60 | 27 |
| NEW YORK | | | | | | OHIO | | | | | | OHIO | | | | | | OHIO | | | | | |
| 3 Becker R..... | 78 | 58 | 86 | 76 | 17 | 9 Ashley D..... | 66 | 92 | 55 | — | 29 | 9 Ashley D..... | 66 | 92 | 55 | — | 29 | 9 Ashley D..... | 66 | 92 | 55 | — | 29 |
| 37 Cole R..... | 71 | 42 | 83 | 72 | 15 | 14 Ayres R..... | 73 | 92 | 66 | 86 | 15 | 14 Ayres R..... | 73 | 92 | 66 | 86 | 15 | 14 Ayres R..... | 73 | 92 | 66 | 86 | 15 |
| 2 Derounian R..... | 85 | 92 | 83 | 81 | 10 | 13 Baumhart R..... | 61 | 42 | 69 | — | 32 | 13 Baumhart R..... | 61 | 42 | 69 | — | 32 | 13 Baumhart R..... | 61 | 42 | 69 | — | 32 |
| 26 Gamble R..... | 59 | 50 | 62 | 78 | 7 | 8 Betts R..... | 51 | 17 | 66 | 76 | 41 | 8 Betts R..... | 51 | 17 | 66 | 76 | 41 | 8 Betts R..... | 51 | 17 | 66 | 76 | 41 |
| 27 Gwinn R..... | 49 | 25 | 59 | 64 | 32 | 22 Bolton, F.P. R..... | 76 | 92 | 69 | 76 | 17 | 22 Bolton, F.P. R..... | 76 | 92 | 69 | 76 | 17 | 22 Bolton, F.P. R..... | 76 | 92 | 69 | 76 | 17 |
| 32 Kearney R..... | 29 | 17 | 34 | 60 | 24 | 11 Bolton, O.P. R..... | 20 | 17 | 21 | 87 | 5 | 11 Bolton, O.P. R..... | 20 | 17 | 21 | 87 | 5 | 11 Bolton, O.P. R..... | 20 | 17 | 21 | 87 | 5 |
| 38 Keating R..... | 68 | 83 | 62 | 79 | 32 | 16 Bow R..... | 51 | 17 | 66 | 64 | 46 | 16 Bow R..... | 51 | 17 | 66 | 64 | 46 | 16 Bow R..... | 51 | 17 | 66 | 64 | 46 |
| 33 Kilburn R..... | 68 | 75 | 66 | 65 | 7 | 7 Brown R..... | 54 | 17 | 69 | 68 | 44 | 7 Brown R..... | 54 | 17 | 69 | 68 | 44 | 7 Brown R..... | 54 | 17 | 69 | 68 | 44 |
| 40 Miller R..... | 41 | 25 | 48 | 71 | 37 | 5 Clevenger R..... | 44 | 0 | 62 | 63 | 24 | 5 Clevenger R..... | 44 | 0 | 62 | 63 | 24 | 5 Clevenger R..... | 44 | 0 | 62 | 63 | 24 |
| 30 O'Brien D..... | 46 | 50 | 45 | 54 | 41 | 20 Feighan D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 49 | 39 | 20 Feighan D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 49 | 39 | 20 Feighan D..... | 59 | 75 | 52 | 49 | 39 |
| 39 Osterlag R..... | 73 | 83 | 69 | 85 | 27 | 18 Hays D..... | 39 | 33 | 41 | 49 | 46 | 18 Hays D..... | 39 | 33 | 41 | 49 | 46 | 18 Hays D..... | 39 | 33 | 41 | 49 | 46 |
| 42 Pillion R..... | 73 | 92 | 66 | 69 | 24 | 15 Henderson R..... | 46 | 17 | 59 | — | 46 | 15 Henderson R..... | 46 | 17 | 59 | — | 46 | 15 Henderson R..... | 46 | 17 | 59 | — | 46 |
| 41 Radwan R..... | 41 | 42 | 41 | 75 | 12 | 2 Hess R..... | 63 | 42 | 72 | 78 | 15 | 2 Hess R..... | 63 | 42 | 72 | 78 | 15 | 2 Hess R..... | 63 | 42 | 72 | 78 | 15 |
| 43 Reed R..... | 29 | 33 | 28 | 63 | 7 | 10 Jenkins R..... | 63 | 50 | 69 | 69 | 34 | 10 Jenkins R..... | 63 | 50 | 69 | 69 | 34 | 10 Jenkins R..... | 63 | 50 | 69 | 69 | 34 |
| 35 Riehlman R..... | 59 | 67 | 55 | 81 | 22 | 19 Kirwan D..... | 68 | 92 | 59 | 47 | 24 | 19 Kirwan D..... | 68 | 92 | 59 | 47 | 24 | 19 Kirwan D..... | 68 | 92 | 59 | 47 | 24 |
| 28 St. George R..... | 73 | 83 | 69 | 87 | 10 | 4 McCulloch R..... | 44 | 33 | 48 | 69 | 29 | 4 McCulloch R..... | 44 | 33 | 48 | 69 | 29 | 4 McCulloch R..... | 44 | 33 | 48 | 69 | 29 |
| 36 Taber R..... | 59 | 33 | 65 | 76 | 39 | 17 McGregor R..... | 41 | 8 | 55 | 60 | 12 | 17 McGregor R..... | 41 | 8 | 55 | 60 | 12 | 17 McGregor R..... | 41 | 8 | 55 | 60 | 12 |
| 31 Taylor R..... | 49 | 33 | 55 | 46 | 32 | 23 Minshall R..... | 71 | 67 | 72 | — | 27 | 23 Minshall R..... | 71 | 67 | 72 | — | 27 | 23 Minshall R..... | 71 | 67 | 72 | — | 27 |
| 1 Wainwright R..... | 76 | 67 | 79 | 83 | 5 | 6 Polk D..... | 34 | 42 | 31 | 56 | 41 | 6 Polk D..... | 34 | 42 | 31 | 56 | 41 | 6 Polk D..... | 34 | 42 | 31 | 56 | 41 |
| 29 Wharton R..... | 71 | 67 | 72 | 71 | 27 | 3 Schenck R..... | 59 | 42 | 66 | 71 | 41 | 3 Schenck R..... | 59 | 42 | 66 | 71 | 41 | 3 Schenck R..... | 59 | 42 | 66 | 71 | 41 |
| 34 Williams R..... | 63 | 8 | 86 | 75 | 37 | 1 Scherer R..... | 59 | 17 | 76 | 85 | 27 | 1 Scherer R..... | 59 | 17 | 76 | 85 | 27 | 1 Scherer R..... | 59 | 17 | 76 | 85 | 27 |
| New York City | | | | | | 21 Vanik D..... | 63 | 83 | 52 | — | 29 | 21 Vanik D..... | 63 | 83 | 52 | — | 29 | 21 Vanik D..... | 63 | 83 | 52 | — | 29 |
| 8 Anfuso D..... | 51 | 92 | 34 | — | 27 | 12 Vorys R..... | 78 | 75 | 79 | 87 | 20 | 12 Vorys R..... | 78 | 75 | 79 | 87 | 20 | 12 Vorys R..... | 78 | 75 | 79 | 87 | 20 |
| 5 Bosch R..... | 56 | 33 | 66 | 76 | 34 | OKLAHOMA | | | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | | | |
| 24 Buckley D..... | 37 | 58 | 78 | 6 | 22 | 3 Albert D..... | 71 | 100 | 59 | 37 | 29 | 3 Albert D..... | 71 | 100 | 59 | 37 | 29 | 3 Albert D..... | 71 | 100 | 59 | 37 | 29 |
| 11 Celler D..... | 51 | 67 | 45 | 42 | 32 | 1 Belcher R..... | 54 | 33 | 62 | 74 | 39 | 1 Belcher R..... | 54 | 33 | 62 | 74 | 39 | 1 Belcher R..... | 54 | 33 | 62 | 74 | 39 |
| 17 Coudert R..... | 68 | 75 | 66 | 65 | 17 | 2 Edmondson D..... | 56 | 67 | 52 | 56 | 41 | 2 Edmondson D..... | 56 | 67 | 52 | 56 | 41 | 2 Edmondson D..... | 56 | 67 | 52 | 56 | 41 |
| 20 Davidson D..... | 59 | 83 | 48 | — | 32 | 5 Jarman D..... | 46 | 67 | 38 | 56 | 49 | 5 Jarman D..... | 46 | 67 | 38 | 56 | 49 | 5 Jarman D..... | 46 | 67 | 38 | 56 | 49 |
| 7 Delaney D..... | 71 | 92 | 62 | 47 | 34 | 4 Steed D..... | 51 | 42 | 55 | 46 | 32 | 4 Steed D..... | 51 | 42 | 55 | 46 | 32 | 4 Steed D..... | 51 | 42 | 55 | 46 | 32 |
| 23 Dollinger D..... | 56 | 92 | 41 | 42 | 27 | 6 Wickersham D..... | 51 | 67 | 45 | 56 | 46 | 6 Wickersham D..... | 51 | 67 | 45 | 56 | 46 | 6 Wickersham D..... | 51 | 67 | 45 | 56 | 46 |
| 18 Donovan D..... | 61 | 92 | 48 | 49 | 27 | OREGON | | | | | | OREGON | | | | | | OREGON | | | | | |
| 12 Dorn R..... | 71 | 92 | 62 | 83 | 22 | 2 Coon R..... | 56 | 25 | 69 | 71 | 37 | 2 Coon R..... | 56 | 25 | 69 | 71 | 37 | 2 Coon R..... | 56 | 25 | 69 | 71 | 37 |
| 22 Fine D..... | 61 | 83 | 52 | 40 | 29 | 4 Ellsworth R..... | 56 | 50 | 59 | 68 | 27 | 4 Ellsworth R..... | 56 | 50 | 59 | 68 | 27 | 4 Ellsworth R..... | 56 | 50 | 59 | 68 | 27 |
| 25 Fino R..... | 68 | 67 | 69 | 58 | 24 | 3 Green D..... | 56 | 83 | 45 | — | 44 | 3 Green D..... | 56 | 83 | 45 | — | 44 | 3 Green D..... | 56 | 83 | 45 | — | 44 |
| 6 Holtzman D..... | 66 | 100 | 52 | 51 | 29 | 1 Norblad R..... | 61 | 58 | 52 | 61 | 17 | 1 Norblad R..... | 61 | 58 | 52 | 61 | 17 | 1 Norblad R..... | 61 | 58 | 52 | 61 | 17 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | | PA | | | | | | PA | | | | | | PA | | | | | |
| 30 Buchanan D..... | 46 | 58 | 41 | 47 | 32 | 17 Bush R..... | 54 | 42 | 59 | 54 | 44 | 17 Bush R..... | 54 | 42 | 59 | 54 | 44 | 17 Bush R..... | 54 | 42 | 59 | 54 | 44 |
| 3 Gentry D..... | 39 | 25 | 45 | 49 | 61 | 10 Carrigg R..... | 56 | 42 | 62 | 76 | 34 | 10 Carrigg R..... | 56 | 42 | 62 | 76 | 34 | 10 Carrigg R..... | 56 | 42 | 62 | 76 | 34 |
| 13 Ikard D..... | 68 | 100 | 55 | 41 | 32 | 25 Clark D..... | 49 | 67 | 41 | — | 41 | 25 Clark D..... | 49 | 67 | 41 | — | 41 | 25 Clark D..... | 49 | 67 | 41 | — | 41 |
| 20 Kilday D..... | 51 | 50 | 52 | 39 | 37 | 29 Corbett R..... | 73 | 67 | 76 | 78 | 24 | 29 Corbett R..... | 73 | 67 | 76 | 78 | 24 | 29 Corbett R..... | 73 | 67 | 76 | 78 | 24 |
| 15 Kilgore D..... | 59 | 83 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Senators' Eisenhower-Support Scores

1. **Support Score, 1955.** Percentage of 52 Eisenhower-issue roll calls — both foreign and domestic — on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with President Eisenhower's position.
2. **Support Score, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of 30 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with President's position. (These 30 roll calls were included in the total of 52.)
3. **Support Score, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 22 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with President's position. (These 22 roll calls were included in the total of 52.)
4. **Support Score, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 126 Eisenhower-issue roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1953-54 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with President's position.

5. **Opposition Score, 1955.** Percentage of 52 Eisenhower-issue roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1955 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **disagreement** with President's position.

Headnotes

* Not eligible for all 126 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage score is based on 47 votes for which Senator was eligible.

† Members of House in 83rd Congress; 83rd Congress scores are based on House voting records.

‡ Member of House in 83rd Congress; 83rd Congress score is based on House voting record. Not eligible for all 72 House Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage score is based on the 34 votes for which he was eligible.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| ALABAMA | | | | | | IOWA | | | | | | NEBRASKA | | | | | | RHODE ISLAND | | | | | |
| Hill D..... | 63 | 90 | 27 | 35 | 33 | Hickenlooper R..... | 73 | 80 | 64 | 84 | 4 | Curtis R..... | 75 | 70 | 82 | 54† | 23 | Green D..... | 48 | 73 | 14 | 54 | 25 |
| Sparkman D..... | 67 | 90 | 36 | 35 | 25 | Martin R..... | 83 | 90 | 73 | 54† | 2 | Hruska R..... | 65 | 60 | 73 | 74† | 25 | Pastore D..... | 69 | 97 | 32 | 56 | 25 |
| ARIZONA | | | | | | KANSAS | | | | | | NEVADA | | | | | | SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | | |
| Goldwater R..... | 67 | 60 | 77 | 63 | 23 | Carlson R..... | 87 | 93 | 77 | 81 | 6 | Bible D..... | 65 | 73 | 55 | — | 27 | Johnston D..... | 46 | 63 | 23 | 30 | 52 |
| Hayden D..... | 71 | 90 | 45 | 56 | 25 | Schoepfel R..... | 56 | 50 | 64 | 71 | 10 | Malone R..... | 46 | 33 | 64 | 54 | 21 | Thurmond D..... | 60 | 77 | 36 | — | 37 |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | | KENTUCKY | | | | | | NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | | SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | | |
| Fulbright D..... | 46 | 57 | 32 | 33 | 37 | Barkley D..... | 71 | 93 | 41 | — | 27 | Bridges R..... | 65 | 63 | 68 | 65 | 0 | Case R..... | 62 | 60 | 64 | 73 | 19 |
| McClellan D..... | 54 | 63 | 41 | 34 | 25 | Clements D..... | 60 | 77 | 36 | 51 | 21 | Cotton R..... | 81 | 87 | 73 | 60† | 10 | Mundt R..... | 65 | 73 | 55 | 63 | 25 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | | LOUISIANA | | | | | | NEW JERSEY | | | | | | TENNESSEE | | | | | |
| Knowland R..... | 94 | 100 | 86 | 88 | 6 | Ellender D..... | 63 | 73 | 50 | 47 | 35 | Case R..... | 88 | 100 | 73 | 59† | 12 | Gore D..... | 38 | 47 | 27 | 38 | 36 |
| Kuchel R..... | 81 | 93 | 64 | 80 | 13 | Long D..... | 56 | 67 | 41 | 46 | 40 | Smith R..... | 85 | 90 | 77 | 83 | 2 | Kefauver D..... | 52 | 67 | 32 | 26 | 33 |
| COLORADO | | | | | | MAINE | | | | | | NEW MEXICO | | | | | | TEXAS | | | | | |
| Allott R..... | 73 | 67 | 82 | — | 4 | Payne R..... | 92 | 100 | 82 | 91 | 8 | Anderson D..... | 56 | 73 | 32 | 52 | 23 | Daniel D..... | 58 | 73 | 36 | 44 | 37 |
| Millikin R..... | 94 | 100 | 86 | 87 | 0 | Smith R..... | 69 | 87 | 45 | 84 | 12 | Chavez D..... | 38 | 33 | 45 | 22 | 23 | Johnson D..... | 37 | 43 | 27 | 55 | 21 |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | | MARYLAND | | | | | | NEW YORK | | | | | | UTAH | | | | | |
| Bush R..... | 71 | 80 | 59 | 87 | 12 | Beall R..... | 88 | 97 | 77 | 86 | 10 | Ives R..... | 79 | 97 | 55 | 73 | 15 | Bennett R..... | 88 | 90 | 86 | 83 | 4 |
| Portell R..... | 83 | 97 | 64 | 83 | 8 | Butler R..... | 77 | 83 | 68 | 69 | 13 | Lehman D..... | 63 | 80 | 41 | 33 | 37 | Watkins R..... | 79 | 73 | 86 | 76 | 6 |
| DELAWARE | | | | | | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | | NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | | VERMONT | | | | | |
| Frear D..... | 42 | 53 | 27 | 48 | 31 | Kennedy D..... | 8 | 7 | 9 | 43 | 10 | Ervin D..... | 60 | 77 | 36 | 36* | 37 | Aiken R..... | 87 | 90 | 82 | 81 | 8 |
| Williams R..... | 69 | 70 | 68 | 71 | 25 | Saltonstall R..... | 90 | 97 | 82 | 85 | 2 | Scott D..... | 65 | 83 | 41 | — | 27 | Flanders R..... | 63 | 57 | 73 | 48 | 4 |
| FLORIDA | | | | | | MICHIGAN | | | | | | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | | VIRGINIA | | | | | |
| Holland D..... | 83 | 97 | 64 | 80 | 17 | McNamara D..... | 56 | 73 | 32 | — | 37 | Langer R..... | 21 | 23 | 18 | 29 | 63 | Byrd D..... | 58 | 60 | 55 | 44 | 31 |
| Swathers D..... | 58 | 90 | 14 | 48 | 35 | Potter R..... | 67 | 73 | 59 | 79 | 8 | Young R..... | 52 | 60 | 41 | 45 | 37 | Robertson D..... | 62 | 63 | 59 | 68 | 27 |
| GEORGIA | | | | | | MINNESOTA | | | | | | OHIO | | | | | | WASHINGTON | | | | | |
| George D..... | 60 | 73 | 41 | 40 | 13 | Humphrey D..... | 52 | 70 | 27 | 39 | 33 | Bender R..... | 77 | 73 | 82 | 76† | 6 | Jackson D..... | 67 | 83 | 45 | 43 | 27 |
| Russell D..... | 48 | 57 | 36 | 28 | 38 | Thye R..... | 87 | 97 | 73 | 73 | 6 | Bricker R..... | 73 | 63 | 86 | 66 | 10 | Magnuson D..... | 54 | 63 | 41 | 37 | 29 |
| IDAH0 | | | | | | MISSISSIPPI | | | | | | OKLAHOMA | | | | | | WEST VIRGINIA | | | | | |
| Dworshak R..... | 71 | 70 | 73 | 71 | 27 | Eastland D..... | 52 | 57 | 45 | 31 | 33 | Kerr D..... | 56 | 63 | 45 | 22 | 37 | Kilgore D..... | 63 | 80 | 41 | 29 | 27 |
| Walker R..... | 18 | 53 | 41 | 57 | 33 | Stennis D..... | 69 | 90 | 41 | 46 | 31 | Monroney D..... | 69 | 87 | 45 | 38 | 29 | Neely D..... | 52 | 70 | 27 | 40 | 37 |
| ILLINOIS | | | | | | MISSOURI | | | | | | OREGON | | | | | | WISCONSIN | | | | | |
| Dirksen R..... | 75 | 83 | 64 | 78 | 4 | Hennings D..... | 56 | 73 | 32 | 42 | 27 | Morse D..... | 56 | 73 | 32 | 26 | 40 | McCarthy R..... | 50 | 43 | 59 | 39 | 19 |
| Douglas D..... | 63 | 93 | 23 | 44 | 35 | Symington D..... | 71 | 93 | 41 | 40 | 27 | Neuberger D..... | 62 | 80 | 36 | — | 35 | Wiley R..... | 60 | 77 | 36 | 49 | 8 |
| INDIANA | | | | | | MONTANA | | | | | | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | | WYOMING | | | | | |
| Capehart R..... | 65 | 63 | 68 | 48 | 12 | Mansfield D..... | 60 | 73 | 41 | 36 | 33 | Duff R..... | 75 | 87 | 59 | 72 | 15 | Barrett R..... | 67 | 63 | 73 | 81 | 21 |
| Jenner R..... | 50 | 40 | 64 | 52 | 27 | Murray D..... | 33 | 47 | 14 | 37 | 17 | Martin R..... | 88 | 87 | 91 | 76 | 4 | O'Mahoney D..... | 52 | 60 | 41 | — | 29 |

Budget Review

ADMINISTRATION FORECASTS CUT IN DEFICIT

The Eisenhower Administration Aug. 25 cut its estimated fiscal 1956 deficit nearly 30 percent and said it could balance the budget by June 30, 1956.

In its annual review of budget estimates, the Bureau of the Budget forecast a fiscal 1956 deficit of \$1.7 billion -- \$700 million less than the Bureau foresaw last January. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 71ff.)

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes, in a joint statement, said: "Barring some unforeseen development, we think that we should, and that we can, balance the budget this (fiscal) year."

As for possible tax cuts, Humphrey said it was "entirely too early" to make any estimate. "I would not favor a further tax reduction until I saw where the money was coming from," Humphrey said. "I will be for a reduction of taxes if receipts increase, or expenditures decrease, or there is a combination of both. We'll see further ahead in January than we see now."

REVISED ESTIMATES

Revised budget estimates for fiscal 1956 anticipate receipts of \$62.1 billion and expenses of \$63.8 billion. In January, the Bureau estimated fiscal 1956 revenue at \$60 billion, spending at \$62.4 billion.

The latest receipts estimate was up \$2.1 billion "primarily because of increasing levels of personal income and corporation profits," the Bureau said. It attributed the \$1.4 billion rise in estimated fiscal 1956 spending largely to costs of farm price supports.

Congress voted \$60.9 billion in fiscal 1956 new obligational authority -- that is, appropriations of new moneys and authorizations to use funds granted in prior years. The Bureau said the President would submit supplemental requests for \$836 million in new obligational authority for fiscal 1956 when Congress meets again.

LOWEST DEFICIT

The estimated \$1.7 billion 1956 deficit would be the lowest in five fiscal years, the Bureau noted. The deficit in fiscal 1955, which ended June 30, was \$4.2 billion. Receipts were \$60.3 billion; expenses, \$64.5 billion.

Humphrey predicated a balanced budget on a 3 percent cut in federal spending, or a 3 percent rise in revenues, or a combination of outgo reduction and income boost.

The Bureau of the Budget listed these requirements for balancing the budget or paring the deficit: Continued "high prosperity," a stable international situation, resistance to "constant pressures for expanding various programs beyond actual requirements," and payment for highway, school construction, and health programs by means other than raising the deficit.

SELECTIVE CUTS

"The Administration...will exert pressure to reduce expenditures at every possible point without interfering with the essential services of government, particularly

Key Figures

Key figures in the budget review, in billions of dollars for fiscal years:

| | 1955 Actual | Jan., 1956 Estimate | Aug., 1956 Estimate |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Spending | \$64.5 | \$62.4 | \$63.8 |
| Receipts | 60.3 | 60.0 | 62.1 |
| Deficit | 4.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| New obligational authority | 57.0 | 61.5* | 61.8 |

* Congress granted \$60.9 billion; the President will seek another \$836 million.

the requirements for national defense," the Bureau said. Hughes added the Administration would not attempt to cut departmental spending 3 percent across-the-board, instead would pare expenditures on a "selective" basis.

National security, the biggest item on the ledger, accounted for 61 percent of expected federal spending. The Administration estimated in January and again in August that Defense Department military expenses would be \$34 billion in fiscal 1956. But Bureau of the Budget sources questioned whether the Defense Department could hold the line at that sum, which is \$1.5 billion less than the Department spent in fiscal 1955.

The Bureau estimated other 1956 national security expenses at \$4.8 billion, including \$2.2 billion for foreign military aid, a record \$1.9 billion for the Atomic Energy Commission, and \$700 million for stockpiling strategic materials.

AID ESTIMATE AFFECTED

The Bureau lowered its January estimate for foreign military aid spending by \$1.1 billion because of "revisions in plans, including the delay in starting the new German armed forces." On the other hand, the Bureau boosted its estimate for foreign economic and technical aid by \$272 million chiefly because of "accelerated spending" in the Far East.

Other expected spending increases included \$426 million to meet the postal deficit, \$199 million for Korean veterans' benefits, \$387 million to meet short-term interest rate hikes, and an unlisted amount for federal pay raises. Offsetting these increases would be a \$100 million cut in estimates for the Atomic Energy Commission and an \$83 million reduction in the sum set aside for stockpiling.

Humphrey estimated the "take" from individual income taxes at \$32.8 billion and corporation taxes at \$19.2 billion in fiscal 1956. The January estimate was \$32.5 billion in individual and \$17.1 billion in corporation taxes. Individuals paid \$31.6 billion and corporations \$18.3 billion in taxes in fiscal 1955, Humphrey said.



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- Segregation Problems
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Pressure Points

SEGREGATION

A letter of protest to President Eisenhower, formation of a pro-white organization, and a union's stand against discrimination have emphasized segregation problems.

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, in an Aug. 22 letter to President Eisenhower, criticized what it called the Administration's "do nothing" attitude toward racial segregation in federal housing programs. The letter, signed by George L. P. Weaver, NCADH's acting chairman, contended this approach could lead only to "the creation of new racial ghettos with the implied sanction of your Administration or the complete failure of (the)...entire program." Weaver, who is also director of the CIO Committee on Civil Rights, said NCADH was a "technical workshop and coordinating agency" for some 20 organizations.

A new group called the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., filed incorporation papers Aug. 22 in Raleigh, N.C. The filing listed 356 charter members and said the group's purpose was to "maintain the purity of the white race." The group said it would help maintain segregated schools on a voluntary basis wherever possible.

The American Federation of Teachers (AFL) Aug. 19 voted to suspend the charter of any local which practices segregation. A resolution adopted at the federation's 38th annual convention in Fort Wayne, Ind., would require locals to end discrimination against Negro members by April 1, 1956. The federation's executive council announced it would send organizing teams into southern states to aid desegregation programs.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

The American Citizens' Association and Charles E. Francen were the only two registrants filing under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Aug. 12-18.

EMPLOYER -- American Citizens' Association, 1017 12th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES E. FRANCEN, director, American Citizens' Association, 705 Justin Way, Silver Spring, Md. Filed 8/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Securing passage of legislation requiring direct approval by the majority of U.S. citizens of the future and just legislation relating to laws that the majority of the citizens are directly responsible for observing. No specific interests exist at this time."

Compensation -- "To be determined by income of Association."

EMPLOYER -- None listed.

Registrant -- AMERICAN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, 1017 12th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 8/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Securing passage of legislation requiring direct approval by the majority of U.S. citizens of the future and just legislation relating to laws that the majority of the citizens are directly responsible for observing. No specific interests exist at this time."

PRESSURE POINTS

HOOVER PROPOSALS -- Clarence Francis, national chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, Aug. 18 pointed to "a vast reservoir of public support" for the proposals of the second (Hoover) Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Francis said 62 percent of the Commission's recommendations were meeting "general support within the government," 22 percent were evoking "general support but sporadic opposition," while only 16 percent "seem likely to draw strong opposition." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 491ff.)

FARMERS -- Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, Aug. 18 said Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson is "blind to the evils that come out of declining farm income." He said the Grange is pressing for a "middle-of-the-road" agricultural program. The Grange program, he added, "would provide some effective price protection for the American market, and at the same time permit commodities to move at competitive prices in the world market instead of Uncle Sam putting them in storage." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 355ff., 574ff., 515.)

LABOR -- The CIO Aug. 21 called for establishment of a new federal agency to develop public and private programs for relieving unemployment in "chronically depressed areas." The CIO said such an agency should provide technical assistance, extended unemployment benefits, pensions, loans and tax write offs, and public works to areas needing assistance.

NATURAL GAS -- The August issue of the National Union Farmer said "natural gas monopolists are at it again" and stand to "win a \$6 million jackpot if Congress destroys Federal Power Commission regulation at the wellhead." The newspaper, an official publication of the National Farmers Union, said that one bill (HR 6645) would make "the sky the limit for gas prices at the kitchen range." The article said the outcome depends "upon Administration support, and President Eisenhower, who first favored the...bill, has been silent since he learned that 60 million consumers would be adversely affected." The newspaper added that the "gas boys" have been operating a "\$1.5 million propaganda campaign." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 186ff., 928.)

Drop from 1954

FIRST-HALF LOBBY SPENDING TOPS \$2 MILLION

Lobbies reported spending \$362,341.27 less during the first half of 1955 than they did over the corresponding period in 1954, according to a Congressional Quarterly tally of financial statements filed with Congress.

The CQ count showed that first-half lobby spending totaled \$2,187,011.69 for 194 groups. CQ said 198 lobbies reported spending \$2,549,352.96 during the first six months of 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 673.) First-quarter 1955 spending, initially listed as \$899,392.14, was swelled to \$1,018,972.48 when 33 filed financial statements too late to be included with the first quarterly tally. These reports were first published Aug. 16 in the Congressional Record. Additional late reports could push the 1955 first-half spending totals higher. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 323ff., 669.)

The top spender was the Transportation Association of America, which reported expenditures of \$227,011.70. TAA said, however, that it was reporting spending "for support of all this organization's purposes and functions." It estimated that the law required no more than 1 percent of the \$227,011.70 total to be reported as lobby spending. Other top spenders were the American Tariff League, National Association of Electric Companies, General Gas Committee, and CIO. (See box, page 1016.)

AUTHORITY FOR REPORTS

All groups registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 are required to file quarterly accounts of their receipts and expenditures. Some groups, however, have changed their reporting techniques since the Supreme Court decision in *U.S. vs. Harriss, et al.* (347 U.S. 612) on June 7, 1954. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 323ff.; CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 674.)

Many groups criticized the law, in statements attached to their official reports. Some said the law needed "clarification;" they pointed to "uncertainty as to coverage...and reporting obligations." Other groups attached reservations to their reports. Some groups said they filed "in good faith" while contending they were not subject to the law; others filed "under protest."

Another area of confusion concerned reporting methods. Some groups listed all expenditures, including salaries, administrative expenses, and overhead costs; others said only a small percentage of their total expenditures could be regarded as lobby spending. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 874.)

Reporting Techniques

Representative statements indicating the confusion and uncertainty over coverage provisions of the lobby law:

American Hotel Association -- "Does not consider itself subject to the...Act; however, it will file reports pending clarification...."

American Medical Association -- "...unable to determine whether or not the Act is applicable...(but) is of the opinion that it is not. Because of the severe penalties incident to violation of the Act, even in good faith, the report is submitted under protest."


American Petroleum Institute -- "Pending an authoritative construction...by the courts, the Institute is filing this statement. By doing so, however, it does not admit that it is subject to...the Act or that it is required to file this statement."

American Tariff League -- "The League always had difficulty in fitting information on its receipts and expenditures into the categories set forth in the...official forms. Following the decision of the...Supreme Court...which, according to some legal opinion, makes the 'official' forms outmoded, the League has not

Top Lobby Spending

FIRST HALF -- 1955

| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
|  | TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA | \$227,011 * |
|  | AMERICAN TARIFF LEAGUE | \$153,586 |
|  | NAT'L ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES | \$ 70,687 |
|  | GENERAL GAS COMMITTEE | \$ 67,851 |
|  | CIO | \$ 66,809 |

**TOTAL
LOBBY
SPENDING**  **\$2,187,011**

* TAA SAID LAW REQUIRED REPORT
ON ONLY 1% OF THIS AMOUNT

reported on the 'official' forms. Furnishing this information, however, is not to be construed as any admission that the principal purpose of our expenditures and receipts was to influence legislation."

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. -- "Legal Counsel has advised that...it does not appear that the functions and purposes of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S....are of such character as to require reporting...since there still exists uncertainty as to coverage...and reporting obligations thereunder, and pending possible clarification thereof, reports should be filed...."

Lake Carriers' Association -- "...no expenses were incurred in direct communication with Congress. The Association...accordingly asserts that it is not subject to the...Act...."

Confusion, Reservations

Some statements indicated the wide variety of methods employed by groups in reporting receipts and expenditures under the lobby law:

American Farm Bureau Federation -- "Since none of the officers or employees...devote all of their time and effort to legislative matters, we have (reported) such percentage of their salaries as relates to the percentage of time that they spend on legislative matters."

Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc. -- "It is impossible...to separate exactly these activities directly connected with legislative interests...therefore, of the total receipts and expenditures, 50 percent have been allocated to legislative interests."

CIO -- "...figures contained in the...report are necessarily estimated and represent the closest approximation possible."

Emergency Conservation Committee -- "The expenditures listed...include all expenditures by or on behalf of the...Committee in carrying on its 'work' and not limited to expenditures 'in connection with legislative interest.'"

National Association of Electric Companies -- "When the Association first registered...it reported all receipts and expenditures..." (after the 1954 Supreme Court decision) "the Association began allocating its receipts and expenditures as between coverable and non-coverable items..."

Transportation Association of America -- "It is estimated that if any of the expenditures of this organization are required to be reported under the Act...the amount thereof would not be in excess of 1 percent of the total expenditures..."

American Petroleum Institute -- "1.8 percent of the general dues and contributions received during the period of this report is (reported)."

American Textile Machinery Association -- "None of the dues received by the Association is to be considered contributions for the specific purpose of attempting to influence legislation. It has been determined that of the total funds raised by the Association not more than 1.76 percent has been used for the purpose of making expenditures which might fall within the terms of the Act."

Life Insurance Association of America -- "Of the total receipts (reported) 1.8 percent was used for federal lobbying activities."

Engineers and Scientists of America -- "Receipts of the Engineers and Scientists of America consist of dues and assessments of which 4.09 percent have been expended...for activities falling within the purview of the...Act."

Top Five Spenders

Profiles of the top five spenders:

NAME -- Transportation Association of America.
ADDRESS -- 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill. Washington office: 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
MEMBERSHIP -- Not available.
PURPOSE -- "To develop a favorable climate...to assure the best possible transportation service at the lowest possible cost. To resist all trends which may lead to government ownership or operation of any form of transportation."
OFFICERS -- President: Dr. George P. Baker, professor of transportation, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Vice president: Leif Gilstad; executive vice president: Harold F. Hammond.

NAME -- American Tariff League.
ADDRESS -- 19 W. 44 St., New York 36, N.Y.
MEMBERSHIP -- 300 firms, associations and cooperatives.
PURPOSE -- "To carry on continuous research into all the facts and forces brought into play in trade between the nations; and to make these facts available in an educational effort designed to provide a better understanding of the effect of these forces on the prosperity of American labor, agriculture, and industry."
OFFICERS -- President: H. Wickliffe Rose, president of Linen Thread Co., New York, N.Y.; executive secretary: Richard H. Anthony.

NAME -- National Association of Electric Companies.
ADDRESS -- 1200 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
MEMBERSHIP -- 100 electric companies.

26 Topped \$30,000

Twenty-six organizations reported spending more than \$30,000 each for lobbying during the first six months of 1955, according to a Congressional Quarterly tabulation of financial statements filed with Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946.

The first-half reported lobby spending of these 26 groups, their reported lobby spending during the corresponding period in 1954, and their reported receipts for the first six months of 1955:

| Organization | First-Half Spending | | Receipts |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 1955 | 1954 | |
| Transportation Assn. of America | \$227,011.70 ¹ | \$31,275.65 | \$237,637.50 |
| American Tariff League | 153,586.12 | 46,479.48 | 152,392.27 |
| Nat. Assn. of Electric Companies | 70,687.24 | 47,649.59 | 111,038.10 |
| General Gas Committee | 67,851.74 | * | 56,300.00 |
| CIO | 66,809.66 | 53,393.18 | 66,809.66 |
| AFL | 63,780.88 | 56,553.25 | ? |
| Nat. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, its public relations dept., and its Realtors Washington Committee | 61,377.63 | 60,571.84 | 105,802.29 |
| Nat. Associated Businessmen, Inc. | 59,447.26 | 20,755.89 | 65,515.00 |
| American Farm Bureau Fed. | 56,385.00 | 83,867.00 | 96,017.00 |
| Nat. Fed. of Post Office Clerks | 54,989.59 | 57,799.79 | 350,439.05 |
| U.S. Cuban Sugar Council | 52,945.78 | 11,778.55 | 106,394.86 |
| Assn. of American Railroads | 51,211.31 | 124,464.35 | 51,211.31 |
| Southern States Industrial Council | 50,844.87 | 50,192.39 | 66,132.75 |
| Friends Committee on Nat. Legislation | 48,465.00 | 32,295.05 | 44,117.30 |
| American Legion | 46,664.50 | 38,663.00 | 67,387.48 |
| Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries | 45,591.40 | * | 52,518.89 |
| Upper Colorado River Grass Roots, Inc. | 44,853.82 | * | 70,082.17 |
| U.S. Savings and Loan League | 43,342.45 | 35,649.00 | 1,011,027.45 |
| Nat. Farmers Union | 42,482.94 | 53,294.73 | 112,489.74 |
| Nat. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. | 41,866.86 | 19,214.42 | 41,866.86 |
| Nat. Assn. of Letter Carriers | 37,223.84 | 50,339.09 | 375,092.10 |
| Council of State Chambers of Commerce | 36,638.79 | 41,894.49 | 39,578.79 |
| Nat. Coal Assn. | 35,163.37 | 37,870.37 | 471,240.82 |
| Gypsum Assn. | 30,850.00 | 2,608.12 | ? |
| Nat. Housing Conference | 30,823.78 | 40,946.42 | 40,305.56 |
| Committee for Pipe Line Companies | 30,058.02 | 26,928.73 | 68,011.00 |

* No report filed under the lobby law.

¹ TAA said figure included all spending; spending required by law to be reported

² would not be in excess of 1 percent of the total...

³ Report filed, but no receipts figure listed.

PURPOSE -- "To keep member companies informed of Washington developments affecting them as operating businesses...to keep the public...informed concerning accomplishments of the industry."

OFFICERS -- President: P.L. Smith.

NAME -- General Gas Committee. (Registered 1/11/55 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.)

ADDRESS -- 311 S. Akard St., Suite 1800, Dallas, Texas. Washington office: 1710 K St. N.W.

MEMBERSHIP -- "Independent natural gas producers representing all gas producing states."

PURPOSE -- "To amend the Natural Gas Act."

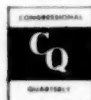
OFFICERS -- Chairman: Maston Nixon, president, Southern Minerals Corp., Corpus Christi, Texas; executive director: Charles V. Simons, head of the Washington office.

NAME -- Congress of Industrial Organizations.

ADDRESS -- 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
MEMBERSHIP -- 32 affiliated national and international unions with total membership of approximately 6 million.

PURPOSE -- "To bring about the effective organization of the working men...to extend the benefits of collective bargaining...and to secure legislation safeguarding the economic security and social welfare of the workers of America."

OFFICERS -- President: Walter P. Reuther; director of legislative department: Robert Oliver.



Political Notes

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION

Attorney General J. P. Coleman easily defeated Paul B. Johnson, Jr., Hattiesburg attorney, in the Aug. 23 runoff for the Mississippi Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Nearly complete returns gave Coleman 222,849 votes to 176,465 for Johnson. Coleman campaigned on his four-year record as attorney general and on a "dry" platform. Son of the late Gov. Paul B. Johnson, Johnson, was making his third try for the governorship, led a five-candidate field in the Aug. 2 primary. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 946.)

FARM PRICES

Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D Minn.) Aug. 22 said Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R Iowa) had failed to invite him and Gov. Phil M. Donnelly (D Mo.) to a Midwest governors' conference on farm prices in October.

"That makes this meeting strictly political," said Freeman. "If any governor, whether Democratic or Republican, has a good answer to this problem (of declining farm prices), he should come out and present it."

Hoegh Aug. 22 said he had invited the Republican governors of Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Kansas to the conference. He said no Democrats were invited because he wanted "no politics at this meeting. We're going to meet to discuss farm prices, and that's all."

Sens. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), and Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) Aug. 14 predicted that a recent statement by Don Paarlberg, economic advisor to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, would be a major campaign issue in 1956. Paarlberg Aug. 11 told farmers at West Millbury, Mass., that the post-war decline in farm income could have been predicted. Farmers had emerged from "a dream world" of high wartime income to more normal peacetime earning levels, Paarlberg stated. "No one expected" high war time prices "would last," he added. Ellender predicted Paarlberg's statement would "come back to haunt him" as a campaign issue in 1956. The Senate Republican Policy Committee Aug. 19 accused Democrats of taking Paarlberg's statement "out of context."

Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) Aug. 17 said the Administration's farm policies were "dominated by processors rather than farmers," so that farmers are having hard times while the rest of the U.S. enjoys prosperity. "I am concerned that the national Administration seems so utterly complacent about farm income," he observed.

Two days later the Democratic Digest announced that it was offering subscriptions to farmers for 84 percent of the usual rate because, it claimed, farmers are getting only 84 percent of parity for their produce under the Administration's farm program.

POLITICAL BRIEFS

Former President Harry S. Truman Aug. 17 announced "I'm going to tear into the Republicans" in a series of "give 'em hell" campaign speeches. Truman said he is sure that if Democrats start taking the issues to the people "we'll beat the Republicans with their own ammunition" in 1956. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) Aug. 18 said Republicans welcomed Truman's campaigning. "I don't think anything Harry Truman says" will shake the American people's confidence in President Eisenhower, Capehart commented.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Aug. 22 criticized the Administration for "unethical" practices and Vice President Richard M. Nixon for "intellectual dishonesty." "In my opinion," Butler said, "there have been evidences of substantial corruption in this Administration...of practices that are not compatible with accepted ideas of personal or public morality."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) Aug. 20 said South Carolina and other southern states might bolt to a third party in 1956 if neither Democrats nor Republicans nominate a man agreeable to the South. Thurmond blamed both major parties for the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation. Either Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) or Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) would be acceptable to the South, in Thurmond's view. Russell said Aug. 19 that "as of today" Adlai E. Stevenson "could carry the South." Russell reiterated that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Charles Sawyer, former Secretary of Commerce in the Truman Administration, Aug. 19 denounced as a "ridiculous outcry" criticism by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and other Democrats against businessmen who work for the government without compensation while continuing to draw salaries from private corporations. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 990.)

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon Aug. 18 said there has been "a lot more talk about lack of Republican unity in California than the facts justify."

COLORADO -- Gov. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), serving his third term as governor after serving 18 years in the Senate Aug. 16 announced that he will retire from politics in 1956.

MARYLAND -- Comptroller J. Millard Tawes (D) Aug. 23 announced that he will run for governor in 1958.

NEW JERSEY -- Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) Aug. 22 said it would be "a bit presumptuous" for him to go to the 1956 Democratic National convention expecting to be placed on the Party ticket. "We have got a lot to do to consolidate the Democratic party in our own state before we go into the national picture," he stated.



Around the Capitol

FLOOD RELIEF

President Eisenhower Aug. 24 approved an emergency relief program to provide assistance for six flood-stricken northeastern states. The President mentioned no specific figure, but Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) said it would permit maximum expenditure of \$100 million.

The President said the program would be financed with existing government funds which Congress had appropriated for other purposes. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Cannon said they approved of the fund switches and promised to help replace the fund in 1956.

The White House said the Disaster Relief Act of 1950 (PL 875, 81st Congress) gave Mr. Eisenhower authority to spend the money. Previously, the President had suggested he might call a special session of Congress to appropriate relief funds.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The task force on overseas economic operations of the second (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government Aug. 24 criticized aid to Britain on jet fighter construction. The report said the fighter-plane models "have been so long in development" and "have so many...deficiencies" that when they are fully acceptable they will have "become obsolescent."

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

BICYCLE TARIFFS

President Eisenhower Aug. 19 ordered an immediate 50 percent tariff increase on imported bicycles. Mr. Eisenhower concurred in Tariff Commission findings that the domestic bicycle industry has "suffered serious injury...from increased imports resulting in part from tariff concessions." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 411.)

EISENHOWER SPEECH

President Eisenhower Aug. 24 told the American Bar Association convention in Philadelphia that America is on a "crusade for peace" but can never accept wrongs to men and nations in an "eagerness to avoid war." The President also said division of Germany, domination of captive countries, and use of international subversion are "violations of the rights of men and nations."

WORKERS WITHOUT COMPENSATION

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks Aug. 22 ordered Department employees to avoid private business deals, contacts, gifts, services, loans, or entertainment which might prove embarrassing or might impair their official judgment. The order applied to businessmen serving without compensation as well as to regular government workers.

The code would not apply to members of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 990ff., 1002, 1017.)

HEALTH PLANS

Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Aug. 24 said he was taking "a new look" at "the whole health program" and at the legislative proposals "on which Congress failed to act." He said, however, such reconsideration did not necessarily mean he would "drop any of the proposals." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 999.)

FARMERS INTERESTS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Aug. 25 said the Eisenhower Administration was "not content" with existing farm prices and farmer income. He said the government would "fight for the interest of the farmers" and do everything economically sound to improve their situation.

ATOMS-FOR-PEACE

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission Aug. 22 said the United States is "clearly ahead" of the Soviet Union in development of atomic power, but expressed concern over the relative backwardness of the U.S. in producing new scientific talent.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) Aug. 23 said the U.S. is maintaining its lead in "conventional" atomic development, but urged the AEC to speed up development of peacetime uses of hydrogen power. Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) said he felt progress on this work had been "as fast as could be expected."

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure Aug. 20 said presidential libraries donated to the U.S. should avoid competition with state or local historical societies, concentrate on developing collections relating to national or international affairs, and devote themselves primarily to the acquisition of original source materials. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 956.)

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower announced the following recess appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

Walter A. Gordon of California as governor of the Virgin Islands; Aug. 19.

Samuel C. Waugh of Nebraska as president of the Export-Import Bank of Washington; Aug. 20.

The President Aug. 19 also named Philip Ray Rodgers of Maryland as acting chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.



(Aug. 19-25)

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Interim Dixon-Yates Report Released
- Funds for Federal Statistical Programs
- Report on Juvenile Delinquency Probe
- Veterans Affairs Hearings Begin
- Indian Problems Probe Opens
- Hearings Begin on Antitrust Problems

Action

DIXON-YATES

COMMITTEE -- Panel of Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 22 issued an interim report on its hearings into the role of the Bureau of the Budget in the Dixon-Yates contract. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 950.)

The report said the investigation had raised questions as to "the proper role and the integrity of independent, quasi-judicial agencies, and honesty and uprightness in government."

The report said officials of the Eisenhower Administration had shown "contempt of Congress and its constitutional powers" through the use of "devious, indirect, and improper administrative practices." Officials criticized included Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Budget Director Rowland Hughes, and Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong. "One of the shameful things about the Dixon-Yates deal is the way the President's staff has played fast and loose with the facts even where he is concerned," the report added.

The report also accused Administration officials of "a broad effort" to hide the part played by Adolphe Wenzell in Dixon-Yates negotiations. The contract was "a deliberate effort to reverse power policy in the Tennessee Valley," the report contended. "Misuse of independent agencies, suppression, concealment" had been used to attain that end.

The report was signed by panel chairman, Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), and William Langer (R N.D.).

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on the Economic Report Economic Statistics Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 22 released a statement on appropriations for government statistical programs. The statement said fiscal 1956 appropriations allowed a \$2,616,000 increase for economic statistical programs, compared to requested increases totalling \$4,722,000.

TV AND DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Aug. 26, in an interim report, said parents took a "calculated risk...through repeated exposure" by permitting children to watch television programs portraying crime and violence. The Subcommittee

said, however, it had been unable to prove "a direct causal relationship between viewing acts of crime...and performance of criminal deeds." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1003.)

The Subcommittee concluded it had "reason to believe that television crime programs are potentially...injurious to children." The lawmakers recommended formation of local "listening councils," stricter control of TV programming, and establishment of a Presidential commission to study materials used by mass media which might be detrimental to children and youth.

Hearings

INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Indian Affairs Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- At Muskogee, Okla., on matters concerning the five Indian tribes in Eastern Oklahoma.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 25 -- Representatives of the tribes testified about their relations with local, state, and federal governmental agencies.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE -- House Veterans Affairs.

HELD HEARINGS -- In Miami, Fla., on the effects of the proposed transfer of a Veterans Administration office from Miami to Pass-a-Grille, Fla.

TESTIMONY -- Reps. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.) and Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.) opposed the transfer as likely to lessen the quality of service offered to veterans in the Miami area. The transfer was also opposed by representatives of veterans organizations.

ANTITRUST PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On business practices in the field of distribution.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 23 -- Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) said the hearings would seek to resolve differences of interpretation in the Robinson-Patman Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act. The latter prohibits combinations in restraint of trade. The Robinson-Patman Act prohibits selling at "unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition."

A Federal Trade Commission economist Jesse Markham, said the Robinson-Patman Act resulted in some cases in higher prices to the consumer. The law prevents big distributors from passing on to consumers the economies gained from their more efficient marketing facilities, Markham added.

A Connecticut College economist, Joel B. Diriam, contended the Act, while limiting the range of price discounts to customers, had other "offsetting advantages."

Northwestern University Economist Richard Heflebower said price-fixing laws were a "delusion." "I see no reason why consumers should be asked to subsidize

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Aug 30 Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee -- Harry Dexter White, in Concord, N.H.
- Sep 13 Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee -- Foreign trade and commerce.
- 19 Judiciary Narcotics Subcommittee -- Illegal narcotics traffic, at New York City. Continues Sept. 20, 21.
- Oct 1 Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee -- Dixon-Yates power contract.
- 3 Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee -- Freedom of religion and separation of church and state.
- 17 Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee -- Freedom of speech and press.
- 24 Senate Agriculture and Forestry -- Federal farm programs at St. Paul, Minn.
- Nov 14 Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee -- Right of assembly.
- 14 Interior and Insular Affairs Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee -- Government timber sale policies, at Redding, Calif.
- Jan 15 Public Works -- Consider authorizing power development of the Niagara River.
- 17 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Radio and television industry.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Aug 30 Small Business Distribution Problems Subcommittee -- Alleged discrimination against gasoline station operators by oil company suppliers, in San Diego, Calif.
- Sep 8 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Finance and Commerce Subcommittee -- Promotional securities, particularly uranium and other mining stocks, at Denver.

- Sep 12 Veterans Affairs Committee -- Veterans Administration economy moves, at Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 15 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Alaska's water resources, at Fairbanks.
- 19 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- Report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization.
- 20 Judiciary Claims Subcommittee -- Claims for flooded land, at Devils Lake, N.D.
- Oct 1 Government Operations Special Subcommittee -- Suppression of government information.
- 4 Ways and Means Special Subcommittee -- Excise tax problems.
- 11 Interior and Insular Affairs Special Subcommittee -- Water distribution system leaks of the Southern San Joaquin (Calif.) Municipal Utility District, at Delano, Calif. Continues Oct. 12.

JOINT COMMITTEES

- Oct 4 Economic Report Economic Statistics Subcommittee -- Evaluate Federal Reserve System statistics.
- 17 Economic Report Economic Stabilization Subcommittee -- Automation.
- Nov 7 Economic Report Economic Statistics Subcommittee -- Unemployment.
- 10 Economic Report Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee -- Foreign economic policy.
- 18 Economic Report Low-Income Families Subcommittee -- Low-income families.
- Dec 5 Economic Report Tax Policy Subcommittee -- Tax policy.

retailers...unable or unwilling to meet competition," Heflebower added.

Aug. 24 -- A Michigan State University economist, Walter Adams, said Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., created a monopoly when he sold government butyl rubber plants to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. It was "doubletalk," Adams added, when Brownell said the sale served to "promote competition." Adams said Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield acted "in truly monopolistic fashion" in refusing airmail contracts to non-scheduled airlines, even though they submitted the lowest bids.

Adams also criticized the Civil Aeronautics Board. He said it "strangled competition" in favor of the "grandfather" lines. He also attacked the CAB decision not to renew the license of non-scheduled North American Airlines. Adams said the trucking industry was less competitive than it could be, and blamed excessive regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission for this condition.

George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business praised the Robinson-Patman Act

and called for stricter enforcement of its provisions by the FTC. Burger said present enforcement procedures were inadequate. Burger called for legislation to finance stronger policing by the FTC and to provide for penalties of \$5,000 a day against firms which do not comply with FTC orders.

Aug. 25 -- L. A. Watson, a Minneapolis, Minn., manufacturer of hearing aids, criticized an FTC ruling which outlawed exclusive dealerships in his industry. He called for an "urgent and desperately-needed rule of reason" in interpreting antitrust laws. Samuel A. McCain, counsel for the Corn Products Refining Co. of New York defended the Robinson-Patman Act. He said the Act through its provisions against price discrimination benefited large business, small business, and the general public.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The FTC's Bureau of Investigations Aug. 22 said anti-monopoly investigations in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, had increased by close to 50 percent. The statement appeared in a year-end report submitted by the bureau to FTC Chairman Edward F. Howrey.



Capitol Quotes

PROBE POWERS -- "It is unfortunate that many people look on Congressional investigations...with an eye of disfavor or disapproval. On the whole, I would say that the right of Congress to investigate, to look into things, is one of its most important powers. Hearings held by Congressional committees bring good results for the most part and are conducted on a genuine basis with those participating anxious to get the facts." -- Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) Aug. 25 newsletter.

MENTAL HEALTH -- "An estimated 9 million people, more than one in every 17 of us, are suffering from some form of mental illness. It is estimated that one out of every 12 persons in this nation will spend a part of his life in a mental hospital...In sharp contrast to this huge problem...is the insignificant sum spent on psychiatric research...It will cost us a lot of money to conquer mental illness but it will cost us a lot more if we don't. In World War II more than 2.5 million men were lost to the armed forces because of mental illness." -- Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) Aug. 25 newsletter.

INDUSTRIAL MIGRATION -- "Serious economic displacement can result from wage levels which vary radically across the country. Cheap labor in some areas of the country has attracted industries to leave other areas. While it may bring a low price-level boom to one area, such movement means that mills and factories are closed and towns dwindle away in the other areas. Workers and their families must follow the plants to a new location for lower wages, or try to find other jobs...The minimum wage is one factor working to establish a minimum level under workers in all parts of the country. It is not directed primarily at the problem of industrial migration...but the new minimum wage will be a factor in future industrial movement." -- Rep. William G. Bray (R Ind.) Aug. 25 newsletter.

WASTED AID -- "We poured money into France, Italy, England...and still there are more Communists...than when we started this downpour of money...This should have been evidence enough that the people of Europe do not want to make a line-up against Russia; and anyway, it is their own funeral, not ours, in case they are wrong." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) Aug. 25 newsletter.

PARTY DISCIPLINE -- "...on certain issues...the Republican leadership of the House made no effort to secure unanimity of party vote through Republican conferences. For that matter, I have no reason to believe that such an effort was made by the Democratic leadership, either...This flexibility within both parties is a recognition of political realities...In my opinion neither political party could ask for a better 'break' than to have the other party impose a requirement of rigid conformity...upon its adherents. I trust the Republicans will never walk into that pitfall." -- Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) Aug. 24 newsletter.

ATOMS FOR PEACE -- "...I have reached the conclusion that we are now ahead of the Soviets in developing the peaceful atom -- but that we will have to do our utmost to stay ahead...I find myself extremely disturbed by the fact that the Soviets are now training roughly twice as many engineers and physical scientists each year as we are. If this trend continues, they will definitely surpass us in total numbers of trained people by 1960. And if this happens it may only be a matter of time before we find ourselves bested by the Russians..." -- Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) Aug. 15 newsletter.

ARCTIC ACTIVITIES -- "I am going on an inspection trip up among the Northern Lights...to inspect...our Distant Early Warning system -- the so-called DEW line. This is the chain of radar stations which the U.S. is building, in cooperation with Canada, across the roof of the world. Its...completion could mean the difference between safety and annihilation for American cities...which lie along the northern boundary of our country. Today many of the buildings are completed and occupied. They used steam jets to bore holes in the permafrost for the piling on which the foundations rest...The buildings are all on stilts so that the wind can sweep under them thus preventing snowdrifts from accumulating. The radar stations themselves look like domes on long legs." -- Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) Aug. 25 newsletter.

INDEPENDENCE -- "An independent legislature is simply a procedure whereby the collective wisdom of a society may be brought to bear upon the problems confronting society. It is no more than a method for studying and debating public issues." -- Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) Aug. 5 newsletter.



The Week in Congress

Balanced Budget? Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said "we should and we can balance the budget" in fiscal 1956. He promised no tax cuts but left the door open for them if federal revenues continued to rise. He said 3 percent cut in federal spending, or an equivalent boost in government income, would erase the \$1.7 billion deficit the Bureau of the Budget forecast for fiscal 1956. Since January, Bureau estimates of spending rose \$1.4 billion, chiefly due to unexpected farm price support costs; anticipated revenue climbed \$2.1 billion, because of bigger tax collections from a booming economy.

Dixon-Yates

The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Aug. 21 had some harsh words about Administration handling of the Dixon-Yates contract. A Subcommittee panel said officials had shown "contempt of Congress" by "devious, indirect, and improper administrative practices." The panel added: "The President's staff has played fast and loose with the facts...." By "misuse of independent agencies, suppression, (and) concealment" the Administration had made "a deliberate effort to reverse power policies in the Tennessee Valley," the panel said.

Flood Relief

President Eisenhower approved a multi-million-dollar flood relief program for six northeastern states. The program would be financed from existing federal funds, even though Congress had earmarked the money for other purposes. Congressional leaders approved the switch, said they'd wait until 1956 to straighten out the ledger books. Their decision apparently eliminated the possibility that Mr. Eisenhower would be forced to call a special session to get the money.

'Calculated Risk'

The Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee Aug. 26 reported parents took a "calculated risk" through "repeated exposure" of children to television horror programs. But the Subcommittee could find no "direct causal relationship" between crime shows and juvenile delinquency. The Subcommittee proposed fewer TV horror shows, stricter federal policing of TV programming, and formation of local citizens' "listening councils."

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

Vote In Mississippi

Mississippi Democrats went to the polls to choose a candidate for governor. Their choice, in a run-off election: Attorney General J.P. Coleman, an easy victor over Paul B. Johnson, Jr. Coleman must go before the voters again in November, but this is considered no hazard in overwhelmingly Democratic Mississippi.

Antitrust Laws

The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Aug. 23 began hearings on conflicts between the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Robinson-Patman Act, which protects small businesses against discriminatory price-setting by large firms. Jesse Markham, Federal Trade Commission economist, testified that, in some cases, the Robinson-Patman Act caused higher prices because big concerns were barred from passing on savings in marketing and distribution to the consumer.

Ike Support

Republicans rallied less enthusiastically to the President's banner in 1955 than during the 83rd Congress, but continued to back him more heavily than Democrats, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis of Eisenhower Support. In this, the third year of Mr. Eisenhower's Presidency, the GOP supported him 63 percent of the time on showdown roll-call votes. Democrats scored 54 percent. The margin was wider during the 83rd Congress -- 1953-54 -- when Republicans scored 72 percent, Democrats 45 percent. Democrats led Republicans -- 70 percent to 59 percent -- in backing the President on foreign policy during the 1955 session of the 84th Congress. Party differences showed up on domestic issues, a field in which Democrats opposed the President more often than they supported him. Republicans scored 64 percent, Democrats 45 percent on domestic issues.